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VOL. 34.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902.

NO. 187.

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 Cottage and two beautiful lots on View St., 1,300.
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NOTICE.

Campbell & Co., Tailors

Have, disposed of their business, and all book, accounts due them must be paid before April 1st next, at 22 Broad street.

CAMBRIDGE WON BY EIGHT LENGTHS

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE ROWED TO-DAY

Light Blues Got Short Lead at Start and This They Continued to Increase.

(Associated Press.)
 Pater, March 22.—The Cambridge crew to-day fulfilled the expectations of the prophets, and won the 50th boat race from Oxford as they liked. At no time through the race did Oxford in the slightest degree flatter the hopes of the supporters of the dark blue. Any possible chance which the Oxonians might have had was shattered by the result of the toss giving the light blues, Cambridge, all the advantage of station.

Immense crowds as usual turned out to view the contest and the weather, though showery, was not so inclement as it had been in previous years. Cambridge was the first to take the water, Oxford following after a slight delay, and both crews pulled to the moored skiffs at the starting line. The start was delayed owing to the force of the tide, making it difficult to keep the boats' noses straight. Col. Frank Wilson, the umpire, however, finally got them away to a capital start.

As was anticipated the Kveler stroke of the light blues gave them the earliest advantage, and their lead was increased at every stroke. By the time Craven Steps were reached Cambridge had a clear length to the good, and it was plain to everyone that they had the race in hand, barring accidents.

Handley's somewhat sluggish stroke appeared to be too slow to suit some of the Oxforders behind him. Their weight would have told at least in the earlier part of the race had they been given more chance. As it was each landmark on the river's bank found them further and further in the rear, and at Harrod's stores their troubles were increased by the wash of their opponent's boat. Off the Saucharine works the dark blue stroke made his effort and the Oxford crew struggled gamely. But only for a short distance. Nelson (Cambridge) did not quicken his stroke, and the gap was reduced to about a length as the boats struck under Hammersmith bridge. The effort took all the steam out of the Oxonians, their stroke dropped from 37 to 32, and the race was practically over.

Cambridge came right away, pulling comfortably at an average of 36 strokes to the minute and increased her lead without the slightest effort. Before reaching Thames bridge the dark blues were in the greatest trouble, while the light blues, amid hearty cheers, paddled past the ship at Mortlake, the easiest winners of the tannest university boat race in many years.

The official time of the finish was 19 minutes 9 seconds, and the distance separating the two boats was officially given as five lengths, but it was nearly eight lengths.

The spectators, especially the Oxonians, were slow to show their resentment at the somewhat raw spectacle of a university eight absolutely rowed out. The defeated crew included the brothers Millburn of Buffalo. This was the first time on record that two Americans participated in an Oxford-Cambridge boat race.

Some Results.

Time	Lengths
1890—Cambridge	20.14
1890—Oxford	29.03
1891—Oxford	21.48
1892—Oxford	19.21
1893—Oxford	18.47
1894—Oxford	21.39
1895—Oxford	20.50
1896—Oxford	22.02
1897—Oxford	19.22
1898—Oxford	22.15
1899—Cambridge	21.04
1900—Cambridge	18.47
1901—Oxford	22.31
1902—Cambridge	10.00

CHANGE OF COMMISSIONERS.

F. P. Sargent Denies That Position Has Been Officially Offered Him.

(Associated Press.)
 St. Louis, March 22.—Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who has been mentioned as the successor of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration, is in St. Louis. He denied that the position has been offered him officially, but admits he has talked with the President on the general subject of immigration, and that a man "not in any way connected with the administration" has asked him if he would take the position.

SHOT HIS RIVAL.

Put Three Bullets in Him, Inflicting Fatal Wounds.

(Associated Press.)
 Vienna, Ill., March 22.—At a spelling match given at the school at Double Bridges, this county, a desperate shooting affray occurred. Frank Rushing and John Adams, two young men of the neighborhood, had been paying their respects to the same young woman, and she had told Adams that she would have nothing to do with him. This so enraged him that it is said he swore vengeance on his rival. At the close of the exercise as Rushing came out of the school house door young Adams walked up behind him, and without a word of warning, shot Rushing in the back. Rushing fell off the porch and Adams shot him twice after he had fallen inflicting fatal wounds. Adams then shot Greeley Jones, the teacher of the district, inflicting a slight wound on the shoulder, after which he escaped.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWN OF CROFTON

Brickyard May Soon Be Established—Work on the New Wharf—Putting Roads in Order.

(Special to the Times.)
 Crofton, March 22.—J. A. Carthew has sold out the contract for building the wharf, and the contract has been let to Smith & Sherborne. Work has commenced again, and the Chemainus pile driver is now to be seen and heard pushing away gaily. Two scow loads of building material are being rapidly unloaded, and the excavation for the foundation of the miller building is going forward rapidly under the personal supervision of Mr. Henderson, of the Transfer Co., especially since the weather has improved and the country is drying up some.

There is talk of a brick yard, and experts say there is an enormous field of the finest clay which they have seen on the coast, extending the whole length of Osbourne Bay and facing over the salt water. In some places this clay, which, however, has not yet been tested, looks as though it would be excellent for tiles, pipes and even pottery. There is also very fine sand in places.

The water supply for a town will be somewhat of a problem, as there are very few springs, and the creek goes dry in summer. The Chemainus river could be tapped, but this would mean some miles of pipes and a large expense.

The municipal road master is at work on the road coming into the town, and with the laying of some sidewalks in the business portion, which will be done forthwith, it will be decidedly more comfortable for pedestrians.

REBEL SUCCESS.

Have Captured Town and Seized Arsenal and Gratiot.

(Associated Press.)
 Hongkong, March 22.—The rebels have captured the prefectural town of Kim Chou, in the province of Kwang Tung, and have seized the arsenal and granaries. The mandarins of the garrison fled and appealed to Canton for reinforcements. The victory of Canton replied that it was impossible to further deplete the Canton garrison and urged General Ma to make the utmost efforts to put down the rebellion.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Chief Justice presided in chambers this morning, when the following applications were disposed of:
 Re Musgrave, deceased. L. Crease applied for an order for letters of administration of deceased's estate, which was granted, bond to be given with one surety.

Caldwell vs. Law Society of British Columbia. L. P. Duff, K. C., on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a mandamus against the Law Society compelling them to call the plaintiff to the bar and admit him as a solicitor without his serving full time as a student and under articles. Mr. Caldwell holds a degree of bachelor of law, and is a barrister and attorney of Nova Scotia. He took his university course and served his time as a student in Nova Scotia concurrently, and his period of service was shortened by the Law Society there by reason of his obtaining his degree before being called and admitted. The question in the present case is as to the interpretation of sub-section (5) of section 37 of the Legal Professions Act, the Law Society desiring a judicial decision as to 65 years. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to the benefits as to shortened period of service accorded to barristers of other provinces, who are graduates, and granted an order that effect with costs, subject to plaintiffs complying with other requirements of the statute, providing a written decision on the point. F. G. Gregory and P. S. Lumsden argued the case on behalf of the Law Society.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT TERMINAL CITY

WHARF CUT THROUGH BY CITY OF SEATTLE

Machinery Would Not Work When Steamer Was Tying Up—Vessel Held for Hours.

(Special to the Times.)
 Vancouver, March 22.—The steamer City of Seattle, Capt. Nicholson, met with a peculiar accident here this morning on her arrival from Slaguway en route to Seattle. The steamer arrived in the harbor at 8.30 and started to tie up at the east side of Evans, Coleman & Evans's wharf. She was coming in, bow towards the shore. She had a good headway and was swinging in towards the wharf, when Capt. Nicholson saw for a reverse. The bell twanged in vain, for the machinery stuck, the reverse lever being, as engineers explained, caught on the dead centre.

When Capt. Nicholson saw it was impossible for him not to run through half a dozen small tugs and scows, he turned the bow to port and started ahead with the engines at full speed. The steamer's bow went completely through the Albia Iron Works' wharf, and on the other side knocked a couple of shops out of her course. She tried to back, but was held fast, her bow being in only six feet of water, and her forefoot was aground. Beyond some dents in her hull it is not believed she's much damaged. The tide was going down and the crew and other men are now busy heaving her up. She will probably come off the next tide, unless she settles on a rock.

Still Fast.

Later.—At noon there was no change in the position of the City of Seattle. There is only a small depth of water now around the bow, and the vessel is resting on the bottom the whole length.

Captain Nicholson, in an interview, stated he was at the wheel himself. He rang for the reverse, and a moment later the engineer spoke through the tube that the machinery wouldn't reverse. The pistons had simply got in such a position that they wouldn't move. The captain then tried to swing her, and the position of the ship is now at right angles, where she was when the engine refused to work.

The captain applied to the collector of customs to allow the steamer Queen, now due here, to pull off the Seattle, but the collector declined, agreeing to lay the circumstances before the department. The Canadian law is explicit that only a Canadian tow boat be used. It is expected high tide will float her, and an effort will be made to tow her off.

Steamer Backs Off.

Vancouver, March 22, 2.30.—The steamer City of Seattle backed off with the rising tide at 2.15 this afternoon. She will leave for Seattle at 5.30, apparently very little damaged.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Government Will Likely Delay Passage of the Measure.

The opposition in the House have not yet arrived at a definite decision as to what course they will pursue in reference to the redistribution measure. Many members on both sides of the House are strongly in favor of pushing the bill through as rapidly as possible. They believe the measure, while objectionable in some details, is so great an improvement on existing conditions, that its passage should not be jeopardized by factional opposition. Other members are strongly opposed to the measure because of the wiping out of old constituencies, and the reduction of the representation of others, and would like to see the measure amended on one or two points.

In any case it is understood that the government is not anxious to hasten the passage of the Redistribution Bill. There are well defined rumors that Mr. Martin is not in the best humor. He left the House on Thursday because he did not get his own way with the threat that "I won't stand it," and the government fear that he is only awaiting the passage of the Redistribution Bill before he gives it its congeal. The passage of the bill will consequently be delayed until other legislation desired by the government can be passed. The Redistribution Bill is also a powerful club to hold over the House. The government can say "You must be good or we won't pass the Redistribution Bill."

The colored maps showing the various districts promised yesterday were placed in the committee rooms this morning, and members were thus able to obtain a much better idea of the actual merits of the measure.

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VICTORIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATORS

No. 11.



A. W. SMITH, M.P.E.
W. LILLOOET.

THE representative of West Lillooet is one of the colony of Englishmen in the legislature. He is one of the "old hands," having been returned in 1898, and having ever since been one of the most intimate knowledge of the district from which he comes, for he is one of its pioneers, and has watched its progress through almost every step of development. His business career there has been of a character to give him a comprehensive knowledge of the needs of all industries there, for he has been merchant, miner and government agent, occupying the latter post from 1873 to 1887. He is heavily interested in a financial field in the constituency in which he resides, and hence has a personal concern in mining legislation, one of the matters to which he devotes particular attention.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

RESERVE QUESTION PRACTICALLY SETTLED

Attorney-General States Terms—Rights of Aliens to Vote in Vancouver Municipal Elections.

Press Gallery, March 21st.

Vancouver city and Indian reserves had the call in the House to-day, the discussion this afternoon being confined almost to those matters. The first was brought up by Mr. Martin on the second reading of his bill to prevent aliens from voting at municipal elections; the other grew out of Mr. Neill's resolution asking for a return of all correspondence between the provincial and Dominion governments with relation to the administration of minerals on Indian reserves and the reduction and adjustment of the size of these reserves.

That relating to Vancouver city was the direct result of Mr. Martin's bill, for that gentleman seeks by his bill to amend the charter of the city of Vancouver, which cost the legislature so much time and patience two sessions ago, so that none but British subjects may vote. In this he has the support of Mr. Gilmore, while Messrs. Gordon and Tatlow are ranged on the other side.

The debate on the Indian reserves threw a good deal of local light on that question, and was incidentally of more than ordinary interest to Victoria, inasmuch as during the debate the Attorney-General intimated that that perennial subject, the Songhees Indian reserve question, had been practically settled. To reply to Mr. Curtis he even disclosed the terms of the settlement. The 19 acres now used for railway purposes go to the provincial government; the tract of land stretching along the harbor from the railway as far as the Esquimalt road is ceded to the Dominion authorities, and the land on the north side of the Esquimalt road, which Victoria has her eye on for a park, goes also to the Dominion government. The lands which fall under Dominion ownership are to be sold, and the proceeds are to be applied to the rehabilitation of the Indians. The Attorney-General pointed out that this latter matter is by no means a case of a simple reserve, as what the whites think a suitable reserve and what the Indians regard as such are two distinct things.

bring down the papers, and held that the subject had been fully dealt with in the famous "Memorial." He held Mr. McPhillips's law was bad, and the precedent didn't apply to British Columbia. By the terms of the Dominion government assumed the case of the Indians, and lands were conveyed to the province in trust to administer for the Indians; although the Indians had diminished, the province had no power to extinguish the title. The Songhees Indian reserve was different. The Indians, prior to Confederation, got a lease in perpetuity to that land from the Hudson's Bay Company. The province wanted to transfer the Songhees tribe, but the province could not trample on their rights.

Mr. McPhillips—They don't occupy them. Why not take them?
The Attorney-General said there were undoubtedly such cases, but when a white man came up against an Indian he seemed to think he had rights, and that the Indian had none. A commission had been suggested. He thought the Songhees reserve matter was settled. Under the Indian Act they couldn't lease timber on the reserve unless the chief and members of the tribe gave permission. He had never thought the Dominion government had a right to the base metals on reserve.

Prior to Confederation the Songhees question was a live one, and had been ever since. A commission had been appointed, but the local government would not accept it. The matter was now practically settled.

Mr. Curtis—On what terms? What are the terms?
The Attorney-General said it was suggested the Dominion government should cede 19 acres to the provincial government, the lands between there and the Esquimalt road should go to the Dominion government, and that the land north of the Esquimalt road should go to the provincial government. The lands ceded to the Dominion government were to be sold, and the funds thus acquired were to be devoted to the rehabilitation of the Indians.

The trouble had been to get not only a suitable place, but one which the Indians regarded as suitable, as they required a strip of coast for fishing, a piece of agricultural land, etc.

Mr. Curtis—The 19 acres north of the Esquimalt road. Does the city of Victoria get that or not?
The Attorney-General said that had not yet been decided.

In reply to Mr. McPhillips, the Attorney-General said he always held the Songhees reserve was in a different position to other Indian reserves.

Mr. Helmecken—How is the case?
The Attorney-General said it was because the Indians had a title from the Hudson's Bay Company, and he read the terms of the agreement reached. A commissioner had not yet been appointed, but would at the proper time.

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1. Is it a fact that the Dominion government has intimated to the provincial government that unless certain clauses in the Private Acts of last session referring to the employment of labor be struck out or modified, that the said acts will be disallowed?

2. When was such report received?
3. What action (if any) has the government taken with respect thereto?
Hon. Mr. Elberts replied as follows:
1. Yes.
2. February 4th, 1902.
3. It was not necessary for the government to take any action upon said report, as within a few days after it was received a second report came, declaring that the said acts would not be disallowed.

Mr. Gilmore asked the Premier the following questions:
1. Have any offers been made to build the Coast-Kootenay railway? If so, by whom?
2. Has the government entered into a contract to build said road?
The Hon. Mr. Dunsmauir replied as follows:
1. There have been negotiations in progress, but these negotiations have not yet assumed sufficiently definite form to submit to the House.
2. No.

Mr. Curtis asked the Premier the following questions:
1. Upon what date did the Hon. John Cunningham Brown tender his resignation as Provincial Secretary?
2. When was his resignation accepted?
3. Has any successor been appointed?
4. If so, who and when?
5. Has such appointment been gazetted, and, if so, when?
6. Upon what date did the Hon. Richard McBride tender his resignation as Minister of Mines?
7. When was his resignation accepted?
8. Has any successor been appointed?
9. If so, who and when?
10. Has such appointment been gazetted? If so, when?

11. Has the Hon. D. M. Elberts been appointed Acting Minister of Mines?
12. If so, has he been gazetted as such?
13. If not, why not?
14. Is Hon. J. D. Prentice now acting as Acting Provincial Secretary?
15. If so, what is the name of the Provincial Secretary in whose place he is so acting?

Hon. Mr. Dunsmauir replied as follows:
1. September 29th, 1901.
2. No.
3. No.
4. No.
5. No.
6. No.
7. No.
8. No.
9. No.
10. No.

11. No.
12. No.
13. No.
14. No.
15. No.

Mr. Curtis asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:
1. How many acres of land is the Columbia and Western Railway Company entitled to have issued to it, and for what sections of the railway line built?
2. Have the Crown grants for the whole or part of this acreage been prepared?

3. Have these Crown grants been completed and issued? And if not, why not?
4. When will they be issued?
5. Why has the reserve not been moved from the blocks selected for subsidy to the railway company?

6. When is it intended to cancel the reserve on these alternate blocks?
Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows:
1. 2,533,312 acres for sections one, three and four.
2. Yes, for part.
3. Yes, for part.
4. Answered by previous questions.
5. The reserve is retained pending a settlement of the lands subsidy to which the company is still entitled.

Mr. Kild asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:
1. Is it the intention of the government to take steps to extend the system of "small holdings" during the present year?
Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows:
Yes; if suitable locations can be obtained.

Mr. Neill asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:
1. Is it the intention of the government to amend the "Coal Mines Act" so as to provide for the prospecting for petroleum?
2. Is it the intention of the government to remove the reserve which covers the oil lands in Southeast Kootenay?
3. Is it a fact that these oil lands are covered by reserves for railways?
4. Have any of these oil lands been Crown granted to any railway company?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows:
1. Yes.
2. Yes, as soon as it is considered that the public interests will be served by doing so.
3. Yes.
4. No.

Mr. Neill asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:
1. Does the government still maintain the reserve of all Crown lands on Graham Island placed thereon by order in council of January 30th, 1901?
2. If so, is it the intention of the government to cancel this reserve?
3. If so, when?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows:
1. Yes.
2. Not at present.
3. Answered by No. 2.

To Prevent Priority.
On the second reading of the "Act to Prevent Priority Among Execution Creditors," the Attorney-General said it was designed to prevent executions creditors from getting priority. It was approached as nearly as possible an insolvency bill, and was approved by British Columbia merchants generally. It would prevent precedence of that kind.

Mr. McPhillips asked if it was advisable to disturb priority already acquired?
The bill passed its second reading.

Children's Protection.
An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia was read a second time, the Provincial Secretary explaining that it was intended merely to bring Vancouver under the operation of the act. It was committed, with Mr. Hall in the chair, and reported without amendment.

Redistribution Map.
Mr. McBride inquired for the map of the redistributed district.
The Attorney-General said he expected to have one or two ready this afternoon.

Mr. Neill asked that a similar procedure be followed as was done in the Senlin government, when maps with the new districts colored had been supplied each member.

The Attorney-General said these maps were so small as to be useless. He would see what could be done.

Highway Traffic.
On the second reading of the Highway Traffic Regulation Act, Mr. Oliver said it regulated the amount of the land in proportion to the width of the road. The present bill allowed no more of a road on a three-inch than a two-inch road. It had been approved by the agricultural committee and a number of agricultural associations.

Aliens' Municipal Franchise.
The act to prohibit aliens from voting at municipal elections was read a second time. Mr. Martin said he was surprised to find that in the city of Vancouver a man could vote at the municipal elections without being a British subject. There was not such a case in the whole of the British Empire. The bill had been discussed under a misapprehension because they would not be affected, not being under the special charter that Vancouver was. The Vancouver charter was passed through in a ridiculous manner, only perhaps Mr. Gordon being aware of its provisions, as it was taken as read.

This bill was entirely different from that preventing aliens from holding property in Alton. Whatever arguments might be advanced pro and con on that question did not affect this question, which was one of franchise. This was the case in the States, and properly so. One must become a subject to have the right to vote. That was the case in all countries and of the British Empire.

Mr. McPhillips held it was not competent for a private member to amend a city charter, as it was now proposed to do, to really introduce a private bill. The Speaker said on the face of the bill it was a general act. It was therefore in order.

An appeal was taken, and the chair sustained by a vote of 22-10.
Continuing his remarks, Mr. Martin alluded to the alleged naturalization laws of this province, and this should be available of, if they wished to exercise the franchise.

Mr. Gordon, alluding to the bill introduced by the junior member for Vancouver, said:
Mr. Martin—Senior member.
Mr. Gordon—Well, now, Mr. Speaker, let's decide this question. I was elected twice for Vancouver, and each time with a bigger majority than the junior member.

The Speaker—You resigned once and were afterwards elected, hence you are the junior member, just as the Minister of Mines is the junior member for Victoria.

Continuing, Mr. Gordon said the bill had not been asked for by the people residing in Vancouver, and was against their wishes. The passing of such a bill in this way was improper without the authorities of the city having been heard in the matter. There was a large class of heavy alien property owners in Vancouver, and it was hardly fair to shut them out of a vote in civic legislation affecting their property. It was intended to bring the city charter of Vancouver down for revision this year, but better counsel prevailed and it would not now be brought down till next year.

Mr. Helmecken attacked the patriotic fervor of the senior member for Vancouver. He quoted Cassius Doyle's work on the South African war as proving that the causes of the war in South Africa were because the foreigners residing in Johannesburg were debauched from a vote in the legislation affecting their property. Mr. Martin was the dominant factor in a government which had stemmed immigration into Alton by similar agitation, as he was the dominant factor in the present government.

Turning to Mr. Martin's statements that few members knew the provisions of the Vancouver charter because it was passed through, being taken as read, he said that was a commentary on the dereliction of duty of the hon. gentleman. If he was not attending to his duty as a member of the House, he was, and knew what was in that bill.

Mr. Gilmore—I did not.
Mr. McPhillips—Well, then, there was another member derelict in his duty.
Mr. Martin here said he was out of the House when the bill was passed, without his knowledge.

Mr. McPhillips retorted that that was no excuse for such a dereliction.
Mr. Martin—If it is good for Vancouver, why do you not have it applied to the Victoria charter?

Mr. McPhillips said if the council of the city were to pass such a resolution, it would be a matter for the city council to decide.

NEW THEORY ON
Cause of Hay Fever.
Hay fever is not so much a result of climatic conditions as it is a showing of the "weak spot" in the general condition of the body. If a hay fever sufferer can be fed up to a prime condition of health by the use of a well selected food the chances are the hay fever will not present itself.

As an illustration, a lady in Cave Spring, Ga., explains how the change of food affected her. "This past summer I found myself in a very low state of health and much enfeebled. I got down to 95 pounds and was worried, especially as I had to look forward to my annual tussle with hay fever in September and felt it would push me even further down."

"One day a friend told me she had been using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and that she felt like a new person with greatly increased strength and vigor. I grasped at the straw and began the use of Grape-Nuts. The effect was really magical. In a week I felt toned up and in a month began in earnest to gain flesh and strength. By September my weight had increased to 110 pounds and my hay fever sufferings began to complain I had not one symptom and escaped it altogether. Inasmuch as I had suffered for years from this miserable disease and had made no change except in my food, I naturally concluded that my improved condition was caused by the daily use of Grape-Nuts and by observing the usual laws of health." Name can be given by Postum Co., Battle Creek.

Chinese, Japanese and Indians. It was quite evident, therefore, that the question of aliens had been fully considered by them.

At this point a note was handed Capt. Tatlow from the government side, and he resumed his seat, and Mr. Hall then moved the adjournment of the debate. This carried, Mr. Martin and his supporters sitting dumbly in their seats, while the opposition applauded.

Notice of Motion.
On Tuesday next, Mr. Curtis to ask leave to introduce a bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'Shops Regulation Act, 1900.'"

Questions.
Mr. Martin, on Monday next, will ask the government: If Mr. A. C. Shaw, former road foreman at Salmon Arm, is now road foreman at that place, or otherwise in the employment of the government?

Mr. McBride, on Monday next, will ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: In what respect was the tender of D. F. Adams for North Arm, Fraser river, bridge at Eburne not in order?

LOST FIFTY POUNDS.
The Terrible Experience of an Old Lady Through the Starvation of Dyspepsia—A Very Aggravated Case.

There is no more highly respected family in the neighborhood of Lochaber, N. S., than that of Mrs. M. Sears. The good lady who is now over seventy years of age has enjoyed good health up to a few years ago when her stomach went wrong.

Acute indigestion came upon her in her old age and so badly that she nearly died. As it was she lost over fifty pounds in weight because of my not being able to eat anything, indeed I was almost starved. My case was a very acute one.

"I tried all kinds of medicines but got no relief whatever."
"I used a stomach pump several times and did everything I could think to get better."

"I went away to Newfoundland for some months hoping that the change might do me good, but I came home no better and quite hopeless."

"I saw Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets advertised, but as I had tried the doctors and almost everything else, without any good results, I had little faith that they would help me."

"I had failed from 180 pounds until I weighed less than 130 pounds before I commenced to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

"I got a box in Antigonish and they gave such relief that I sent for four more which I used. Now I am cured. I gained in weight, health and strength from the very first and am to-day well and strong."

"Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best doctor for Dyspepsia or 'Stomach Trouble.'"

"When you feel weak, run down, nervous, unable to work or think as you ought, take Sibbald's Heart and Nerve Pills. They build up your health and give you strength and energy."

Tell Me a Friend Who is Sick.

No Money is Wanted. Simply Let Me Send
Him My Book.

You have a friend who is sick. Write me his name. This is all—just a postal card. Send it as an act of humanity.

Tell me which book he needs. I will either cure that friend or pay all the cost of his treatment.

I will at least do the utmost that medicine can do. I will give the best advice in my power. I may fail; but there will not be a penny of cost if I do.

I will do this at the start:
I will send the sick one an order on his or her druggist for six bottles of Dr. Sloan's Restorative. I will tell that druggist to let him test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

Don't say that this is impossible, for I do just as I say. I have done it for years—done it with hundreds of thousands. I will do it in any case, no matter how difficult. I only ask the sick one to be fair with himself and me.

I cannot always succeed. There are conditions like cancer, for which I know no cure. But I alone am the loser when I fail. My records for five years show that 39 out of 40 who accepted my offer paid for the medicine taken. This means that 39 in each 40 are cured. That fact alone makes this offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure your friend.

My success is due to a lifetime of effort in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. It is this nerve power alone that operates the vital organs. No organ is weak when it has sufficient nerve power. I bring back the nerve power—that is all. It is just like giving more steam to an engine that is weak.

My book will explain it all.

Every soul who reads this knows some sick friend. You know somebody who will never find another way to get well. Let me tell that friend my way.

I must be successful. My remedy must do what I claim. If it did not, such an offer as this would bankrupt me in a month.

The sick one to his or her friend a stranger to me. If I am willing to do so much, won't you write a postal, that he or she may get well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Sloan, Box 18, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (healed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Sloan's Restorative is a powerful medicine, and is not a drug. It is a natural product of the human body, and is not a chemical compound.

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W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

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J. T. McDONALD, Oak Bay Junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Mackenzie's for deliv-
ery of Daily Times.

THE COLONEL AND OTHERS.

We hope the Minister of Mines will excuse an oversight. He forgot yesterday to remind him of his solemn promise to resign in the event of the "contract" for the construction of the Canadian Northern, with terminals, head offices, etc., at Victoria, should not prove exactly as was represented to him by the government. It has been proved beyond doubt that the "contract" is not what Colonel Prior represented it to be. Some of his colleagues say there is no "contract" at all; others say there is, and repent of it immediately afterwards. We confess we cannot solve the mystery. There is a time coming, however, when that which is now dark shall be made clear. One thing is apparent—the electors of Victoria were deceived. They were told the work of construction would commence immediately at this end and that hundreds of men would be employed. There has yet been no rush of labor, white or yellow, to the construction camps. Still the Colonel holds out to his job, as we confess we suspected he would. He got his seat by trickery and crooked methods, as events have proved. Events have also proved that it is not the first-time our genial, whole-souled friend has found that his winning personality and the strength of the political party whose cause he espoused were not sufficient to elect him. If he has any inner consciousness at all, Colonel Prior must have a very deep sense of his political humbuggery. He is now allied with a most excellent combination. It is suspected that he did not at first relish the political society in which he found himself, because he made a bold effort to create a breach in the opposition ranks, no doubt looking forward eagerly to the time when he should supplant Dunsinuir, "become the whole thing" himself, and be in a position to command the Martinists to get behind him, or anywhere else they pleased. But he found several obstacles he did not reckon on. The opposition is solid and united, while the influence of Mr. Martin with the Premier far exceeds that of the Minister of Mines. With whom the victory will finally be has yet to be determined. The fixing up of that comfortable little seat within his own private domain would indicate that Mr. Dunsinuir intends to remain "the whole thing" himself for some time. He is the one man the senior member for Vancouver was ever known to bow the knee to. It must be the Premier's strength of character that does the trick, because it is well known that Mr. Martin has the utmost contempt for wealth and worldly position. Whether Mr. Dunsinuir retires or continues to lead the government, a struggle is bound to ensue. Ebberts and Prior and Martin will not be together in peace for a very long time. Everyone knows that Dunsinuir favors Martin, and that the latter gentleman will be found on top when the fight is over.

In the meantime the Colonel is working on the contract he once said was signed. He will probably have it all ready to dangle before the people and to submit to a trio of "representative citizens" when he is again forced to explain

his "unique" connection and ask his constituents to endorse him. He might say himself yet by resigning, as we have repeatedly counselled him to do, but we confess we shall be better pleased if he hangs on and takes part in the grand final "mix-up."

PECULIAR REASONING.

The Colonist urges as a reason why the Upper Country should have a larger representation in proportion to population than any other portion of the province that people are pouring in there in great numbers. That might be a very good reason, but it hardly harmonizes with the objection put forward in another part of the paper to aliens being allowed to take part in our public affairs. A very large proportion of the population of our mining districts is foreign-born. If the increase is as likely to be as rapid as our contemporary hopes, a very large part of the immigrants will be foreigners, who will not be eligible to vote until they have been qualified by naturalization. In proportion to population, we understand the voting strength in the interior is not what it is in some of the coast constituencies. In a matter of this kind it is neither customary nor wise to legislate for the future, because we cannot tell what the future may bring forth. Reasoning along such lines, it might reasonably be contended that it would be a mistake to reduce the number of representatives on Vancouver Island. It is generally admitted that there is no more promising district in the province than the southern portion of Vancouver Island. Mines of great value have been discovered and proved, smelters of different kinds are being built and are projected. When they are in operation it will mean the creation of new towns of considerable importance. It is not denied that it is within the possibility that the greatest increase in population in British Columbia within the next few years may be on the Island of Vancouver. If, therefore, the Upper Country has a claim to be represented in the legislature according to its prospects, it is reasonable to hold that our prospects justify us in retaining our present representation. But we admit that neither contention is sound. The government should deal with matters as it finds them and leave the future to its successors.

A REPORT ON VACCINATION.

Dr. Montzambert, the Director-General of Public Health of the Dominion, has no misgivings as to the effectiveness of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. He speaks his mind as follows in his annual report:

"Adult sufferers from smallpox are unworthy of pity. But I would go further, and contend that as one case of smallpox causes so much disturbance, mental distress, and pecuniary loss in a community, as it is an entirely preventable disease, and as the means of prevention are readily within the reach of all, having the smallpox should be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, or both. No man has the right to voluntarily become a public nuisance and bring commercial and other injuries upon his community."

We believe it is not so much lack of faith of the community as a whole in the Jenner method of warding off disease, as indifference to a danger which to most of us seems remote that is responsible for so many people neglecting precautions which the experience of the past year should convince all Canadians to be most necessary. The ravages of smallpox have been felt most severely in all parts of the Dominion. British Columbia alone has escaped, possibly more on account of good luck and through the zeal and activity of our health guardians than by reason of any particular efforts on our part as individuals. Possibly because we are in closer touch with the Orient and therefore more constantly menaced than our neighbors in the sister provinces we may have given more attention to the advice of physicians and taken greater precautions against the dread visitor. In Ontario the disease had apparently a virgin field to sink its roots in. There have been thousands of cases there. In the settlements the scourge has assumed enormous proportions and has for a considerable time taxed the efforts of the health authorities to subdue it.

The opposition to vaccination has spread largely through the evils which have resulted from inoculation with impure lymph. To point out that the system is not to blame for this, that carelessness and sometimes greed are at the root of the trouble because they cause the sale of stuff which should never have found its way into the market, will have no effect. But if the recommendations of the doctor were carried out no doubt a great deal of the objection to vaccination would pass away. After pointing out that he fears there is a temptation, where the demand is large, to sell inferior vaccine, to issue in emergency vaccine stock that may have been laid aside to take from a sale a larger amount than the vaccines can furnish, or to sell out glycerinated vaccine too early, the doctor makes a suggestion that should be fully considered:

"The solution of this difficulty and the entire removal of any such suspicion, in any case of failure or of abnormal inoculation, would, in my opinion, be the preparation of all vaccine at a national

laboratory by salaried government officers, and its issue under a government stamp. I would recommend the extension of this to include the preparation and issue of the various prophylactic and curative fluids and serums."

Under such a system there would not be the inclination which a contemporary notes to postpone the operation of vaccination until the necessity for it is "hammering at the gates."

The Colonist proclaims that Mr. R. P. Rithet favors the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. So we all do. It would be hard to find a Victorian who is opposed to the project, or a British Columbian who would oppose it if the terms were reasonable. It is the purpose to which the scheme has been put to keep a most incapable and unscrupulous combination in power—that crosses antagonism. Mr. Rithet perceived years ago that a road should be built over the route, and he spent a great deal of time and money in the cause. It is not likely that his opinions have since changed. Mr. Bodwell assisted him in his plans and negotiations. If they had been seconded in their efforts by the government of that day to the same extent as practically the same administration proposes to assist Mackenzie and Mann, the road would have been built and probably connected with the Canadian Northern to-day. It was then pronounced by one of the Ministers a nonsensical scheme, or worse, and it collapsed because the government refused it reasonable assistance. It would not be surprising if, when the purpose the government has in view is served, we should again be told that the Canadian Northern is a fake and Mackenzie and Mann are the greatest fakers in the transportation business.

The authorities in the East are confronted with a "judge" problem. Some one has made a complaint that by reason of physical infirmities, which are apparent to all but the persons affected, certain of the justices in the superior and inferior courts are incapable of performing their duties with satisfaction to litigants or counsel. It is manifest that the subject must be a very delicate one to handle. One cannot approach a dignified occupant of a Bench and tell him he is deaf, that the lawyers' lung and throat power is limited and that for the sake of the dignity of the court and the health of the Bar he should resign. It is proposed to get around these obstacles by creating an age limit, say 75 years, at which period of life all judges would be compelled to retire. Many men are capable of good service for a considerable number of years beyond 75. Their mental and physical faculties are unimpaired, while length of experience has ripened their judgment, strengthened their understanding and added infinitely to their original qualifications. It is a pity so many men appear to be unconscious of their own incapacity. A fixed, inelastic rule would deprive the country of the services of many an invaluable man.

Our friend ex-Collector Ivey, of Alaska, has furnished the press with an explanation of his "hot air" manifestos. Mr. Ivey is going to stump the country during the state election campaign in Oregon, and was tuning up for the occasion. The gentleman is really a rebel against his own country and government, but as he has some doubts about the popularity of rebellion across the line in these latter days, he mixes a little cheap patriotism with his treason. His patriotism, of course, consists in being as offensive as possible to everything British.

Boston's expenditure per head of the population for common schools is \$5.31; New York's \$4.74; the average in ten other United States cities is \$3.04, not including free books and original building costs. It might be interesting to some one with the necessary time at his command would take the trouble to figure out how this compares with the expenditure in Victoria for school purposes. It might silence the cries of those who complain about the cost of education.

Our esteemed morning contemporary is ready at all times to maintain with vehemence that whatever the government of Premier Dunsinuir does is right. That is nothing more than should be expected. There was an editor once who "had his dots," and he was lost.

Cambridge won. The Associated Press has not told us yet how many Americans were in the crew, or if the cox, or jockey, wore the stars and stripes.

OSBORNE BAY INDIANS.

To the Editor:—Some of your readers who are interested in the ethnology of our Indian tribes may like to make a note of the following information, which was gathered from old Indians in some places of Mr. Arthur Ward, until lately a resident in Osborne Bay.

It seemed strange that as the low bluff which faces on Salt Water for some three miles, all round Osborne Bay, is from one end to the other covered with old Indian camp shell mounds, in some places it is deep, that there should be no survivor of the tribe which evidently once lived there. A few stone anchors and other implements have been found, and further research may provide more, but it is evident from the forest growth which covered the whole country down to the water's edge that it must be more than a hundred years since any Indians have lived there. As far as can be gathered, there was a tribe of Indians living at Telumgaun (Osborne Bay) who were called "Til-yamen" or "Mountain People." It is interesting to note that Yama is the Japanese word for mountain.

Electric Clocks

The latest improvements. No winding required.

These clocks are kept going by two small weights connected with the main wheel of the clock, and when they have fallen a certain distance, an electric circuit is formed which raises them to their original position, and once started the clocks require no further attention till the battery is exhausted.

We have just received a consignment, and shall be pleased to have you call and examine them.

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tain. The Cowichan Indians attacked and captured these Indians and turned them out, and some old Indians say they went north, and their descendants are still evasive in Comox district. This latter assertion is, however, I think, very doubtful. I think, perhaps, Tsungann was this lost tribe's own name for their country, and Til-yamen was the Cowichan name for them. I understand there are many Japanese words in the Cowichan language. I think it possible that these Tsunganns were allied or related to the Seecheltas, and hence the hostility of the Cowichans. The tribes which now inhabit Jervis Inlet are known by a name which sounds exactly like this Til-yamen, and it is possible that they may be the same. This is well worth looking into, and perhaps some of the members of the Natural History Society may find leisure to follow the matter up. I shall be glad to assist. There are no signs as far as I have looked, of buildings or totems. Probably all were burned by the Cowichans. The latter have never occupied the country, nor are the Chemakums Indians, as far as I can find out, any relation to this lost tribe. It is, however, a far better country than any round Jervis Inlet, and the tribe must at one time have been numbered in thousands.

WALTER HARVEY.
Crofton, Osborne Bay, March 21, 1902.

FILL-PAXE—10 cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the same they enjoy to-day if the curative powers were not in them. Worth will get to the top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positively cure Constipation, Bilelessness, Sick Headache. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—140.



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all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use
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"FORGET ME NOT."

Miss Rose Coghill Next Tuesday—Coming Attractions at the Victoria.

The following are the attractions at the Victoria theatre up till May:

March 25—Rose Coghill in "Forget Me Not."

March 26—Chas. R. Hanford and Helen Grantley in "The Taming of the Shrew."

April 1—Hlanche Walsh in "La Mado-laine."

April 2—"Arizona."

April 14—"Way Down East."

April 18—"When Ruben Comes to Town."

May 1—Williams and Walker.

Miss Rose Coghill.

Rose Coghill's splendid performance of Stephanie De Mohrivar in "Forget Me Not" is attracting widespread attention all over the country. The part itself gives every opportunity for Miss Coghill. Her acting in "Forget Me Not" is the perfection of artistic work, but there is nothing aggressively artistic about her personality. The role of Stephanie enables Miss Coghill to prove that her power of dramatic expression is as great as her purely comedy gifts, and as a comedienne, since the retirement of Miss Ada Rehan, her peer has not been found. This season's performance of "Forget Me Not" establishes the fact that Miss Coghill is an emotional role is the most accomplished actress on the American stage. With her pale, flowing cashmere hemmed with black fox, her charming stage presence, her great height and her powerful voice, she succeeds in rousing her audiences to a pitch of enthusiasm which is ascribable only to her magnificent portrayal of a heartless and desperate woman. The cast chosen to support Miss Coghill comprises some of the best known actors of society plays in New York, and the forthcoming production of "Forget Me Not" at the Victoria theatre Tuesday night promises to be one of the chief theatrical events of the season.

Taming of the Shrew.
It is gratifying to note that Charles B. Hanford has achieved the greatest success of his career as Petruccio in Shakespeare's immortal comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," which he will present in this city at the Victoria theatre on Saturday, March 29th. No other actor in America has scored so many triumphs in the legitimate field as Mr. Hanford, either individually, or in conjunction with other well-known stars. He may well be said to be the link connecting the Shakespearean era of the past and present in this country; for in the past his name was deemed worthy to be coupled with such illustrious actors as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and Thomas W. Keene, while several of the leading artists of the present day have shared stellar laurels with Mr. Hanford.

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CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, per block 25c.
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, per dozen 12c.
HUNGARIAN FLOUR (any kind), per sack \$1.25
MACKEREL, per kit 15c.
PURE NATIVE POIT, per bottle 5c.
The favorite Wines now being used are I. De Turk's. Every bottle guaranteed.

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Enter Your Dog in the
Victoria City
Kennel Club's
Dog Show

Philharmonic Hall, April 3,
4, 5.

Entries Close March 26th, at 6 p.m.

Diploma to 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners. Silver cups to 1st prize winners in all classes. \$5 cash to winners in limit classes. \$2 cash to winners in novice classes. Merchandise premiums to second prize winners.
Premium lists and entry blanks from the Secretary,
T. P. MCCONNELL,
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VICTORIA THEATRE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

The Society Front of the Season, the Distinguished Emotional Actress.

Rose Coghill

As Countess Stephanie De Mohrivar, in

"Forget Me Not"

Prices 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$3.50.

Seats on sale Saturday morning at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Excursion to Crofton

SUNDAY, MARCH 23rd.

From Market Building, Cornerant street.

Round trip, \$1.50.

Trains leave Victoria at 8 a.m., and return at 6.30, giving passengers 3 1/2 hours at Crofton.

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HOT LUNCH DAY AND NIGHT.

Inasmuch as "The Taming of the Shrew" is the most popular of Shakespeare's comedies, a large audience will undoubtedly greet him this season. His supporting company is headed by Helen Grantley, the beautiful actress concerning whom so much has been written lately in the leading metropolitan newspapers and magazines.

SALT RHIBUM CURED QUICK—Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Salt Rheum, and all itching or burning skin diseases in a day. One application gives almost instant relief. For itching, Blind, or Bleeding Piles it stands without a peer. Cures in three to six nights. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—151.

The opening up of spring suggests new Carpets, Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Wall Papers, etc. Where in town can you find such an assortment of excellent values as at Wellers?

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New Vancouver Coal Co.



BOWES' Bronchial Balsam
Is the Champion Cough Cure
We have been selling it for over 10 years, and our customers like it just as well as ever. Trial bottle, 25 cents. Large bottle, 50 cents.
CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST,
98 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates St.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Daily Report. Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 22, 5 a.m. The barometer is falling rapidly in advance of an important storm now centred off Vancouver Island. This disturbance will probably cause southerly gales on the Coast and high winds or gales over the Straits and Sound. Rain has already set in on the Lower Mainland and the coasts of Washington and Oregon. The weather remains comparatively mild in the Territories, accompanied by light snowfalls, while Winnipeg reports 7 inches.

Forecast.
For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.
Victoria and vicinity—Strong winds or gales from the southward, unsettled, with rain.
Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, becoming fresh to strong on the Gulf, cloudy, with rain.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.85; temperature, 40; minimum, 30; wind, 16 miles S. E.; rain, .05; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 39; minimum, 26; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .18; weather, rain.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, 34; minimum, 32; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 44; minimum, 44; wind, 5 miles N.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

All aboard for Crofton, the new smeltering centre. On and after February 1st a daily passenger and freight service will be inaugurated between Victoria and Crofton and way ports, by first-class steamer, connecting with V. & S. railway. Trains will leave the V. & S. station at 7:45 a.m.

Cheap rates from all points East via Northern Pacific Railway Company, effective at once. The Northern Pacific Railway Company will sell tickets from all Eastern points at reduced rates on account of "The Homecoming Excursion." If you intend sending for anyone to come to Victoria, B. C., call on C. E. Lang, general agent, corner Yates and Government streets.

P. J. Bittencourt left on the City of Nanaimo this morning for Salt Spring Island to arrange a lease of his father's coal claims there to Wm. McAllister and Alex. Stewart, of the Albion Iron Works. A four-foot seam was discovered on the surface, but it pinched out. Another seam of eighteen inches of good coal is opened, from which several tons have been taken. Messrs. McAllister and Stewart intend to invest considerable capital in it and test it thoroughly. It is expected that it will be a bonanza.

The body of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, of Esquimalt, who died early in the week, was buried at sea on Wednesday last. Mr. Sturgis, who was a man-of-war's man, decided on a sailor's burial for his dead child. Rev. W. D. Barber conducted the impressive services for those buried at sea. The remains were placed in a canvas shroud and the father and mother, nurse and clergyman were rowed in a small boat to the Royal Roads, where the father committed the remains to the deep.

Next Thursday being the fourth Thursday in the month, Alexandra Lodge, 116, S. O. E. will meet in their lounge room, A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, at 8 p.m. sharp. It being quarter night, and as there is no deferred business from previous meetings brought up and acted on a large turnout of the members is anticipated. A very cordial invitation is extended to the members of Pride of the Island lodge to join in making a bumper meeting. After routine business is finished a programme will be provided and refreshments served.

New Drug Store

We are now located in our new store, 28, E. corner Fort and Douglas streets.
TERRY & MARETT
CHEMISTS,
Successors to F. W. Pawcett & Co.

The members of the Yorksamen's Society were treated to a very pleasant surprise on Thursday night by their president, John Percy. They had assembled at the Victoria Cafe for their regular quarterly meeting, where, after the transaction of routine business, they found an enticing repast prepared for them. There were about forty present, and the evening was enlivened by song, speech and story, among those contributing to the musical part of the programme being Messrs. Richardson, Ives, Pirih, Williams, Moxon and others. Full justice was done the contents of the festive board, and a very enjoyable gathering was terminated in the usual loyal manner at midnight.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Beware of cheap imitations. Price, No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 50 cents; No. 3, 75 cents. For full particulars, see prospectus. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. For No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all responsible drug stores.

—R. M. S. Empress of Japan sailed from Yokohama for Victoria on Friday afternoon.

The funeral of Clarence Andrew Williamson took place this afternoon from the residence, Gordon Head road, at 2 p.m.

If you want value for your money get your Tens and Coffee from the Direct Importers, cor. Douglas and Johnson. Phone 803.

Steamer Amur sails for Skagway tonight. She will receive a large number of passengers going from this city, also a large freight.

Rev. H. J. Wood, who has reluctantly decided that he must return to Chicago for the present, will preach at both services in the Reformed Episcopal church to-morrow.

Ald. Cameron has given notice that at a next meeting of the council he will move that leave be granted to introduce a by-law known as the "Expenditure By-Law, 1902."

A full attendance at Monday's practice of the Arion Club is requested punctually at 8 o'clock. A business meeting of the active members will be held at the close of the practice.

Another donation of \$25 to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home fund has been received by Rev. J. P. Hicks from Lieut. Col. Prior, M. P. P. The same donor contributed to the fund some time ago.

The favorite route from this city to Nanaimo is now by the Victoria & Sidney railway and steamer Ingonio. Train leaves every Monday and Thursday at 7:45 a.m. Single fare \$1.50. Return, good for 10 days, \$2.50.

A meeting of the municipal committee of the legislature was held yesterday afternoon after the adjournment of the House, when W. W. B. Melnes was elected chairman and John Oliver secretary. A meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday at 10 a.m. in the committee rooms.

The death occurred yesterday at the St. Joseph's hospital of Hugh Coburn. Deceased was a native of Nova Scotia and 53 years of age. The remains will be laid at rest on Monday morning, the funeral taking place at 8:15 from the Victoria Undertaking Parlors and at 8:30 from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

H. Carmichael, provincial government assayer, will lecture next Wednesday evening in the Victoria West reading room, Russell street, his subject being "Our Province." The lecture will be illustrated by about fifty views from photographs by Mr. Carmichael. During the evening piano solos will be given by Miss Ada Saunders.

To-night, during the progress of the Regimental band concert at the drill hall, the James Bay and Fernwood basketball teams will play the last game in the senior league series; and it is said, by those who are supposed to know, that this game will be a battle royal. An excellent musical programme will be furnished by Signor Salvini and the Regimental band.

The annual tea meeting of the Congregational church was held in Temperance hall last night. Rev. R. B. Blyth occupied the chair, and delivered an interesting address. An excellent programme was carried out. Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. Edith Yeo, Messrs. Kinnaird and Tibbot and Master Sprague contributing to the evening's entertainment. Refreshments were served.

This afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock a train of the Victoria Terminal railway left the market building for the first time. There were about fifty passengers aboard, and as the train pulled out cheers were lustily given by all who witnessed the interesting event. To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock a train will leave the market with excursionists aboard for Crofton.

Reginald Heber Pidecock, who for some time was Indian agent at Quatsichan, died last evening in the Jubilee hospital. Deceased was a native of Chertsey, England, and was 61 years of age. He leaves a widow and large family to mourn his loss. The funeral is announced to take place from the residence of P. E. Johnston, St. Charles street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock and half an hour later from Christ Church Cathedral.

Provincial Constable Halford, of Chemainus, accompanied by Constable Cassidy, of Ladysmith, took Chiniche, an American, who after stealing money from a fellow-countryman in Extension, escaped on a railway velocipede, to Nanaimo yesterday. He pleaded guilty before Magistrate Yarwood and immediately before Judge Harrison for speedily to eighteen-months' imprisonment.

Another salmon canning company has been formed in this city for the management of an establishment at Clayoquot on the West Coast of this Island. The company is to be known as the Clayoquot Sound Canning Company. Its capitalization has been placed at \$500,000 divided into 500 shares. The concern has been promoted by ex-Ald. Bockwith and others, including Mr. Brewster, who last summer had the management of the canneries now at Clayoquot.

Rakwana Ceylon Tea

Ceylon Teas are honestly at the front in popularity because they possess a strength and flavor pleasing to the palate, unequalled by any other growth.
"RAKWANA" is selected from the best gardens and possesses the most desirable and attractive qualities characteristic of the best Ceylon Teas.
Packed in half and one pound perfectly tight lead packages in Ceylon. The aroma and flavor is thereby preserved in a manner impossible to equal shipped in bulk and packed in this country. Do not be satisfied until you have given "RAKWANA" a trial.
Red label, 50c; gold label, 50c, per pound.
Sold only by

Johns Bros.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and
229 DOUGLAS STREET.

TRY A BOTTLE
—OF—
PULMONIC COUGH CURE
It will stop that cough. Made only by

HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Just arrived, One Hundred Art Squares, a special buy; the offer we make you is special; the price we ask for these particular squares is specially low. Call at Weller Bros. and ask for these goods.

In the police court this morning John Calapero, an Austrian, was charged with assaulting Mary Ann, a kioskman. He was fined \$20, or in default on month's imprisonment with hard labor. He paid his fine. A Chinese laundryman was charged with an infraction of the Revenue Tax Act, having refused to furnish the collector with a list of his employees liable to the road tax. The information was withdrawn on payment of costs by the accused. The two Chinese charged with aggravated assault were remanded until next Saturday.

There are two more notices of motion on the city hall bulletin board. One of them is by Ald. Vincent and resurrects an old friend in the shape of the Craigflower road question. His notice is to the effect that at the next meeting of the council he will move to introduce a by-law to repeal the "Craigflower Road Reopening By-Law, 1900." Ald. Worthy, in his comments, said that the council determines to lay a permanent concrete sidewalk with granite curbs on Fisgard street from Government, westerly, to the end of the permanent walk. The other two motions by Ald. Cameron and Ald. (traham) have been previously mentioned.

To-day the steamer Princess May, or Hattie as she has been known until lately, is taking the place of the steamer Charmer on the Vancouver run. She left the Terminal City at 1:20 p.m. with Victoria mail and passengers; these including arrivals by today's train at Vancouver. The Charmer, which is now to be laid up for a general overhauling, took the Victoria mail and passengers up to the Terminal City this morning, and on her return will go around to the Esquimalt marine railway. It is thought that the Princess May, being now in the best running condition, will make much better time than the regular boat, and her arrival here will therefore be looked for at an earlier hour than the time when the latter might be expected.

Malt Breakfast Food
Makes The Weak Strong and Kees The Strong in the Bloom of Health.

It is well known to medical men and food scientists that half of the stomach ailments to which men and women are subject, have their origin in the use of impure and badly prepared breakfast cereal foods. Quite a number of oatmeal, hominy, wheat granules or cracked wheat at the morning meal proves a source of misery and wretchedness for the whole day. Such foods are full of insoluble starch which hamper digestion, heat and irritate the blood and produce unsightly skin troubles; they commonly give rise to stomach derangements, waterbrash and heartburn.

Malt Breakfast Food is the only cereal preparation that can guarantee perfect digestive vigor, purity and normal temperature of the blood, regular and natural appetite. No other product in the world can equal Malt Breakfast Food as a flesh, muscle and tissue builder.

Ask your Grocer for it.

John R. Payne, representing the B. C. C. M. Company of New Westminster, is among the guests at the Victoria hotel.

Money Talks! \$100 Reward

As some unscrupulous, designing person has been endeavoring to set a rumor about to the effect that my work is the product of Chinese labor, no doubt with a view to injure my business, I take the earliest opportunity to resent the malicious attempt and offer the above reward to any person, or persons, who can prove, show or find even the faintest shadow of a semblance of Chinese labor upon any work turned out by me. My shop has always been, and will always be, a place of honest, like other white, laborers, too much through Chinese cheap, worthless laboring to have anything whatever to do with them. I employ nothing but the best of white labor, and the label will be always found to appear upon every article turned out by me. By my work and honest dealing, always, we expect to merit the confidence of our patrons.

(Signed)
Alex. Peden,
MEICHAUNT TAILOR,
Successor to Geo. R. Jackson.

IMPERIAL TEA

The freshest and finest on the market, is being demonstrated for this week at our store. Ladies cordially invited to call and sample same.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Telephone 33. The Leading Grocers.

THE PRISONER ON WITNESS STAND

BROKE DOWN WHILE UNDER EXAMINATION

Denied That He Attempted to Personate John Friday at the Recent Bye-Election.

The feature of yesterday afternoon's hearing of the case of John James, charged with attempting to personate John Friday at the recent bye-election, was the examination of the accused. He was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination by E. A. Powell, during which he broke down and cried. He admitted giving his name as John Friday when asked at No. 6 table, but his evidence in general was a denial of the allegations made by the prosecution.

He said that his name was Arthur Warren, but that John James was his name when he was a sailor. He went into the marking booth opposite No. 5 table with two others, and was ordered out by Returning Officer Murdoch. As he was going along he heard somebody say "stop those men." He was brought back to No. 6 table and was asked his name. In his excitement he replied "John Friday." He said he did not want to vote.

One man looked at the voters' list and they wanted to swear him, but he refused. Two or three then shouted to have him arrested, and he was taken into custody. He did not apply for a ballot paper in the name of John Friday, or any other name. When taken to the table he did not resist, and in fact was endeavoring to get out of the place altogether when stopped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Powell, he said he arrived in Victoria eight months ago, and had been to sea. He had been sick recently. When he saw his name on the polling booth he followed them. They did not tell him what they were going to do. He had had no conversation with any one about voting previous to that, and did not know who the candidates were. No one asked him to go in.

He knew where Col. Prior's committee room in the market was, but had not been in it. The card found on him was given him on the street by someone he didn't know, and he took it out of curiosity and put it in his pocket. The witness then denied that Mr. Siddall followed him into a polling booth and pulled him out. He never saw Mr. Siddall until he was arrested. He corroborated Mr. Murdoch's evidence about being ordered out by him. He denied that he told Mr. Siddall that he wanted to vote. He knew John Friday's sisters, but never had any conversation with them about the election. He did not know John Friday was dead. He knew he was a sealer. No one suggested the name of John Friday to him in which to vote. He never saw the voters' list before the election. He gave that name because he was excited and wanted to get out.

He did not enter a marking compartment after being brought to the table. He heard Mr. Lawson say "John Friday is dead." He did not know who asked him to swear, and was not shown the oath. He denied telling Dr. Jones that they were given three names in which to vote.

He did not sign the name of John Friday when asked, because he thought the name John James would do all right. He did not receive one cent from either Col. Prior or Mr. Rodwell.

To the Court he said he did not remember telling Mr. Siddall that his name was John Friday. He did not point to number 6 table and say "there is my table." He was called John James on board ship, but never signed himself such in the ship's articles. He was not a relative of John Friday, and never said he was. He did not remember saying in court the other day that John Friday was his father's name.

Evidence was also given by John Murdoch, who was deputy returning officer at No. 5 booth. He swore that the prisoner and another man entered the marking box opposite No. 5 table. He inquired what one of them was doing, and the latter replied that he came to write a note. Witness turned him out and went into another booth, where he found the accused. When asked what he was doing, James replied that he did not know. He also was ordered out and obeyed. Witness watched him as he went along the regular way out. About half way down the northern side he was stopped by a number of agents and pushed back to No. 6 table.

When he reached the table he was protesting that he had never asked for a ballot. These around him told him to ask for his ballot. Witness replied that he heard one of the scrutineers say that John Friday was dead.

He then heard the prisoner refuse to take the oath. Mr. Siddall was not present up to that time. Col. Prior, who was standing near the witness, called out to have James arrested. Several of the agents did the same. Mr. Siddall was then summoned and he took the prisoner in charge. Several agents to have him arrested, among them Dr. Jones. Mr.

Siddall attempted to search him, but he resisted.

Witness did not hear the accused apply for a ballot paper, but evidently he had, because he heard one of the scrutineers say that John Friday was dead. He heard accused deny that he had applied for a ballot paper in the name of John Friday. He had not been at that table before being brought to it. He was arrested upon refusing to take the oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Powell, he said he thought James had applied for a ballot paper, because one of Mr. Rodwell's agents had remarked that "John Friday was dead," and also because a prisoner had refused to take the oath. Col. Prior arrived on the scene before the accused refused to swear.

Walter Till, the next witness, saw accused and two companions enter a voting compartment and heard Mr. Murdoch order them out, and saw them brought back to No. 6 table. He heard Mr. Siddall ask one of them what he was doing, and heard him reply that he was there with the other people.

The prisoner was then examined as beforementioned, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

Aorangi Brought News of Six Cases in The Hawaiian Capital.

Although always vigilant in the discharge of his duties as quarantine officer, Dr. Watt has reason to be particularly watchful these days. When the steamer Aorangi arrived from the South a few days ago, she not only brought news of a fresh outbreak of plague at Sydney, N. S. W., but word from Honolulu of six cases which had recently broken out there, principally among the Chinese and Japanese residents.

It was also said that the dread disease had made its appearance at Suva, Fiji, although the authorities in the latter place were manifesting every precaution to guard against its introduction either from Suva, or elsewhere. Even the passengers of the Aorangi were not allowed to land because it was said they were not long enough out from the Australian port.

That British Columbia has remained immune from contagious diseases so long, Dr. Watt says has been more good fortune than anything else, but there can be no doubt, if there be any virtue in quarantining regulations, but that the officer in charge of William Head is responsible for much of the good accomplished in this direction. Every vessel, whether a sailing ship or steamer, is rigidly inspected, and as for the steamers coming from the Orient, they are obliged to pass through quarantine regulation before their departure for this coast and after their arrival here.

There has been no alarming reports received from the Orient for some time. Cholera has broken out at Canton, but plague in that part of the world is not looked for until at least the fine weather sets in.

TWO LETTERS.

One an Appeal and the Other Expressing Gratitude.

This Correspondence is a Sample of What is Going on Every Day All Over the Land—The World is Getting Wiser and Better.

Burgess, Nfld., March 21, (Special).—Joseph Stickland of this place is the author of the following story, both of which are addressed to The Dods Medicine Co., Toronto.

Burgess, Nfld., Feb. 2nd, 1900. Gentlemen,—I have been a great sufferer for two years and can get no remedy for my complaint. My doctor can do nothing for me. I cannot tell night from day the pain in my back is so severe. The doctor says it is abscess on the liver. I am twenty-nine years of age and life seems to me not worth living. If I must bear such dreadful suffering pain, I am the only son of my poor old father, and am anxious to get well so that I may help him in his old age. I saw an advertisement how Dods' Kidney Pills had saved the life of Ben. Rafferty, of Winnipeg, so please send me two boxes of your Dods' Kidney Pills for one dollar enclosed with full directions. Yours truly, Joseph Stickland.

Burgess, Nfld., June 1st, 1901. Gentlemen,—I am more than pleased to write you and to express to you my most hearty thanks for my cure.

You may remember that I wrote you of my case a year ago last winter when I was very low and after the doctor had given me up.

Besides the doctors I had tried all the remedies I could hear of, and spent nearly every cent I had in the world without getting any relief.

I received the Dods' Kidney Pills you sent all right and began to use them at once. They helped me some and I bought and used six boxes more before I was completely cured.

Now I am strong and well and although the doctor says I have not had an ache or pain since.

I should have written to you long before this but kept putting it off.

Even now I can't find words strong enough to express my gratitude to Dods' Kidney Pills for having saved my life and health, so you'll just have to take the will for the deed.

If it wasn't for Dods' Kidney Pills I would not be the man I am to-day and I am truly thankful. Yours truly, Joseph Stickland.

For Fishermen THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

PICHON & LENFESTY 45 Johnson Street.
Just arrived—Fishing Tackle of every description. Rods, Reels, Lines, Bait Hooks and Casts in great variety, from the best English makers. Healthy Canned Flies always on hand. Rod repairs executed promptly. SEASON OPENS ON 16th.

—Victorians, musically inclined, will have an opportunity of hearing the rendition by the choir of St. John's church of Tozer's cantata, "The Way of the Cross," on Wednesday evening next, commencing at 8:15. Besides other well known local vocalists, Mrs. Hicks, Miss L. Loewen and Messrs. Goward and Kent will assist. The narrative part will be taken by Herbert Kent, who will also contribute a number of solos. The cantata is spoken of in very complimentary terms by the London musical papers, and the unaccompanied quartette, "Hear My Crying, O God," has received much praise. The duet for soprano and tenor, "Blessed Are They," besides the solo, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace" (soprano) and the tenor solo "Daughters of Jerusalem" are perhaps the most prominent and are worthy of special mention. The choir is raising a fund for supplying new choir stalls and a collection will be taken up for the purpose at the concert. The final rehearsal will be held on Tuesday next.

FOUL BREATH, CATARRH, HEADACHE

ARE BANISHED BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER. IT RELIEVES IN 10 MINUTES.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For 20 years I suffered from Catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to preclude them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—10.

FOR SALE

10-Roomed House
Bath, hot and cold water, electric light throughout; good locality, and on car line; rents for \$25.00 a month. Price \$3,000.00. Apply to

NWINERTON & ODDV.

HOT X BUNS

ORDER EARLY.
Delivery and Quality Guaranteed.

Easter Goods

Thirty novelties from London, Berlin and New York. See Our Display.
THIS LATEST.
Ping-Pong Cakes all the rage; new flavors, new cake, at

CLAY'S 39 FORT ST.

TELEPHONE 101.

Spring Millinery Opening

Saturday, March 15th.
A Complete Line of

New and Stylish Hats and Bonnets

Also numerous and up-to-date Novelties. To be seen at

Stevens & Jenkins,
84 DOUGLAS STREET.

HYSLOP BICYCLE

Come round and see our 1902 model and get a catalogue, listing, repairing and sundries.

MARGISON BROS.
DOUGLAS STREET,
One Door Below Fort.

INDIAN TEAS

Imported direct from the gardens by F. M. S. Hayne. Price from 25c. to \$1.00 per lb. Office at 44 Fort Street.

THE MIKADO TEA AND LUNCH ROOMS

PACIFIC BOTTLING CO.

Standard Bottled Beer
Delivered to the trade only at popular prices.
Tel. 44. Office, 26 Store St.

Entirely New Goods

BONELESS HAMS etc. per lb.
BEEF BOLOGNA 15c. per lb.
VEAL LOAF.
VIENNA SAUSAGE.
MELAROSE PATE.
CHICKEN LOAF.
CORNED BEEF HASH.
WATER BLOCH UNLID BEEF.
All at reasonable prices.

Watson & Hall,
90 JOHNSON STREET.
F. BROOKS, MANAGER.
Telephone: Office, 555; Residence, 740.

LINDEN AVENUE

The choicest residential property now on the market in Victoria.

ONLY TEN LOTS NOW REMAIN UNSOLD.

Prices very reasonable. The street will be sewered immediately.

Buy Now
If you want a home, or you will always regret it. For particulars apply to

Heisterman & Co.

Trouser Bargains

We have secured the complete line of sample trousers of the Safford Mfg. Co., of Hamilton, Ontario. These trousers are all carefully made, of good materials, and perfect fitting. At the price we bought them we can sell them to you at a shade over the original cost price and still make a profit. Not all sizes, of course, but most measure from 32 to 35 waist measure.

Prices, \$1.25 to \$4.50
Worth from \$2 to \$6.

W. G. Cameron,
Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

A Friend For Life

THE LIGHT RUNNING

DOMESTIC Sewing Machines

No Noise. No Work. No Trouble. Parts for all machines constantly on hand. Best specimen machine on display. Sewing machine needles for all machines, 25c. doz.

Fletcher Bros.
93 Government St.

GENERAL TINSMITHING

AT RIGHT PRICES.
Dairymen's Supplies a Specialty.

Watson & McGregor,
PHONE 745. 90 JOHNSON ST.

BEST CALIFORNIA PEACHES AND APRICOTS

IN 3 LB. TINS 20 CTS. EACH

Mowat & Wallace,

GROCERS, Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FRIENDLY HELP

THE SESSION HELD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer Read and Adopted—Officers Re-elected.

Yesterday afternoon at their rooms, market hall, the annual meeting of the Friendly Help Society was held; and the president's address, which follows, was read and adopted:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—A very few words will suffice upon this occasion, as the reports will deal fully with the work of the past year, and my term of office has been a very short one. You know that I was only elected in October, to take the place of Mrs. Hayward, whose faithful work in the interests of the society was so thoroughly appreciated by all her fellow-workers, and by all whom she visited and helped. The loss sustained by her death has been severely felt, not only by this association, but by many societies in this city, in which she was deeply interested. Our hearty thanks are due to our treasurer and secretary for their services rendered to this work. These officers have been connected with us since the inauguration of the association, and they have always been truly interested in all that concerns its welfare.

Seven years have gone by, since the work was commenced under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, and its history has been one of continual success. Its sphere of usefulness has increased, and people are slowly but surely being convinced that it is wise to give relief by means of an organization that investigates the needs of those who apply than to scatter broadcast so-called charity to any one who begs at the door; for those who thus apply are by no means those who most need, or deserve most to be helped.

In Victoria, as everywhere, there are a number of people, particularly during seasons of depression and hardship, who would never ask for help, but who will thankfully receive it when it is offered and given quietly by one of the visitors, with the assurance that names will never be published, or affairs discussed by outsiders. To such the association shows in its best sense the true spirit of "Friendly Help."

The fact that the city is willing to allow its charity fund to be largely distributed by this organization, shows that it is considered a reliable medium, and that the authorities entrusted with public moneys are satisfied that relief thus given is administered in the most careful manner.

The secretary's report will give a satisfactory account of the year's work, and our thanks are again given to the corporation of Victoria, and to the numerous friends who contribute to the fund.

The treasurer's report shows a steady work, with no large increase in income or expenditure. We could wish that the number of annual subscribers were larger, and that more ladies were willing to undertake the collecting cards. The work at Christmas time was carried out satisfactorily and carefully, under the direction of Mrs. McMillan, and we were grateful for the gifts contributed in money and goods, and especially the co-operation of the children attending the schools of the city, and for the assistance in this matter given by the city superintendent of schools.

The methods adopted by the association for carrying out its work cannot be too widely known. While willing to listen to complaints, and to be found fault with when necessary, the reports of the monthly meetings show that the utmost care is taken to give assistance in the right way, and to the right person.

At the present time there is a need of more workers, as district visitors, or as helpers at the rooms on the mornings when clothes are distributed to those who bring a recommendation from a district visitor, or from a clergyman.

Before long, many of our friends will be

engaged in the occupation of spring cleaning. When we hope they will remember that furniture of all kinds, clothes (especially men's), boots and shoes, will be thankfully received, and may be left at any time at the city market, with Mr. Johnson, who is always willing to assist the work of the Friendly Help Association. There has been a feeling of uncertainty lately as to whether our rooms were to be converted into a railway station, but so far we have been undisturbed, and while wishing all possible success to the new line, we hope the time may be long distant when we have to vacate our present suitable premises.

It will be a help to our work if those present, after listening to the reports, will discuss any special points, and make any suggestions that may occur to them for the improvement of the methods, or for obtaining a larger amount of support from outside.

We are thankful for the opportunities given to us for carrying out the work in the past, and we look forward with confidence and hope to being able to continue to render these little acts of service to those who are in need of assistance in our city.

EDITH J. PHILLIPS, President.

The secretary's report, which dealt with the method adopted by the society in relieving the poor and needy of Victoria, and also the success which had attended the efforts of the ladies, was read and adopted. It showed that during the year one hundred and thirty-one families, compared with one hundred and ten during the previous year, had been helped. Thanks were extended to the Home Nursing Society for kindness in sending their nurse, Mrs. Herbert, to the "Times" and "Colonist" for free notices. The financial statement, as follows:

Receipts.	
To bal. on hand from last year	\$ 26.00
To grant from provincial government	144.00
To grant from corporation of Victoria	40.00
To amount donated by sundry persons	210.30
To amount collected by district visitors	42.15
To amount received from sale of goods	11.75
	\$893.25
Expenditure.	
Groceries	\$510.15
Feed	103.50
Milk	83.75
Rent	65.00
Coal	24.00
Clothing	18.35
Medicine	4.75
Express and carriage hire	10.50
Cleaning room	9.50
Stationery, stamps, etc.	3.65
To bal. cash on hand	10.20
	\$893.25

Victoria, B. C., 14th March, 1902.

The following is the list of cash donations during the year:

T. R. Smith, B. W. Pearce, F. S. Barnd, G. Phillips, Mrs. James Dummer, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Gaffney, Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. H. Kent, Senator Macdonald, W. Denay, Mrs. M. E. McFadyen, Mrs. Power, New York, Mrs. Scrimmer, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Newcombe, Capt. Gould, Colonel Fraser, C. W. R. Thomson, W. Henderson, Chas. Kent, the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin, A. Friend, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Carr, Miss Crease, Miss Woods, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Walkey, Mrs. Gold, Grant, Mrs. H. Scott, the Scott Boys, Mrs. Heaven, Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. H. per Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Kirk, A. Friend, Spring Ridge School, Boys' Central School, Girls' Central School, North Ward School, Hillside School, Victoria West School.	
The detailed list of cash collected by cards is as follows:	
Mrs. Aikman	\$14.90
Mrs. Gill	11.85
Mrs. M. H. Lawson	7.20
Mrs. Porman	4.40
Mrs. Powell	1.00
Mrs. Goepel	.90
Mrs. McNaughton	.50
Mrs. Saunders	1.40
	\$42.15

An address was given by Bishop Perrin, who congratulated the ladies on their successful work, and pointed out that

the scope of such work in Victoria was great. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Rev. W. D. Belcher and Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all this year's officers, as follows: President, Miss Perrin; vice-presidents, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Aikman, Mrs. Burkholder and Miss Carr; secretary, Mrs. Gould; treasurer, Miss Lawson.

The meeting then adjourned.

SHIPPING

ORIENTAL STEAMERS ARRIVE.

There were two Oriental steamers in from Asia—ports this morning, both with small armies of Chinamen for this city and points beyond. The Athenian, the first to arrive, reached the outer wharf at an early hour. She had five and a half million dollars of cargo, of whom nearly half the number debarked here. The steamer remained about three hours at the outer wharf before proceeding to Vancouver. Four of her cabin passengers landed here. The Duke of Fife arrived at the outer wharf at about 11 o'clock. She brought 69 Chinese for Victoria, and there were 75 on board. The only passengers aboard were Mrs. Cox, the wife of the skipper and Miss Cox, her daughter. The ship will land 400 tons of merchandise at Victoria. She has been having a very fine passage in crossing the Pacific. She left Yokohama on the evening of the 6th, while the Athenian sailed from the same port on the following day.

METEOR AT TACOMA.

Globe Navigation Company's steamer Meteor arrived at Tacoma on Thursday from San Francisco under the command of Captain John W. Roberts, formerly master of the Bodwell steamer Victorian, who has succeeded Captain A. Jones. The Meteor brought 15,000 fire brick and about fifty tons of merchandise to Tacoma and will reload with a part cargo of coal, after which she proceeds to Roche Harbor to load several thousand barrels of lime for San Francisco. Chief Engineer C. H. Wolford, formerly of the Victorian, has also joined the Meteor with Captain Roberts.

PUT BACK TO PORT.

A Port Townsend dispatch says that the tug, Councilman, left the Sound last Tuesday for San Francisco, but after passing Cape Flattery her engines and foremen malfunctioned and obliged the master to put back to Port Angeles. A new crew was secured, and after coaling, the tug made a fresh start. The Councilman, which is too large a tug to use around Puget Sound, is a tender, has been sold to Honolulu parties, and after undergoing repairs to her boilers at San Francisco, she will proceed to the Hawaiian Islands.

THE RATE ADVANCED.

Private information has been received in the city to the effect that the passenger rate from White Horse to Dawson has been raised from \$100 to \$150. This is but another indication of the near approach of spring in the north. When the fine weather begins it always becomes more expensive to operate the stages on the run between White Horse and Dawson on account of the broken condition of the trails, and it is because of this extra expenditure that the rate has now been raised.

WHALER JEANETTE CALLS.

The steamer whaler Jeanette of San Francisco is here on her way to the Arctic. The vessel arrived from the Golden Gate last night, and will remain in port until Tuesday, when she proceeds north. The steamer came here to coal, which was supplied for an extended cruise in search of whales in the far north, which employment she has followed for many years. The steamer is the first whaler to visit port for several years.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamship, Kaimon, of the China Mutual Navigation Company, will arrive about March 27th, to discharge a shipment of between ten and fifteen thousand cases of tin-plate at Vancouver. This is the first vessel of this company, which operates a regular line of steamers between the Pacific Coast and the United Kingdom via the Orient and Suez Canal route, to call at Vancouver.

British ship, Caravan, Bay has left Glasgow for British Columbia with general cargo for this city and Vancouver.

FOR "RUN-DOWN" PEOPLE there's

nothing known in medical treatment today so effective and certain of a cure and so magical in its building up power as South American Nervine, because it strikes at the root of all nervous ailments, the digestive organs, makes rich, red blood, drives away emaciation, puts on flesh and makes over physical wrecks generally. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co. 145.

PASSENGERS.

For steamer Gardner from Vancouver—D Tennant, C. B. Powell, P. J. Shepherd, C. Mosher, P. H. Palmer, P. W. W. King, Vancouver Hockey Team, J. P. Payne, R. Jardine, Mrs. C. Thornbury, J. H. Gales, Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Stainer, C. Varney, J. Oliver, M. T. Oliver, E. Vowles, Charles M. E. Clarke, Miss Nicholas, Fred Peters, S. H. Spencer, D. Spencer, P. J. Nicholas, R. H. Wilson, Mrs. McMillan, W. Nicholas, G. H. Hardie, R. W. Clark, W. R. Clark, H. Blake, Mrs. Oddy, Miss Robbins, F. Anderson, W. Murray, F. G. Wright, R. McFarlan, Mrs. McFarlan, Mrs. McFarlan, Mrs. Dunn, J. L. Steele, R. W. McFarlane, P. P. Clark.

For steamer Majestic from the Sound—C. H. Walker, A. Cameron, G. A. Erickson, J. Long, W. J. Hill, M. Beyer and wife, Capt. Myers, W. Clayton, W. J. Wrigglesworth and wife, F. Bowster, J. Nelson and wife, C. W. Pike, Jas. Harton.

CONSIGNEES.

For steamer Majestic from the Sound—W. J. Wrigglesworth, F. G. V. V. Clark, Brooks, Durand Bros, R. W. Clark, Estate of T. McNeely, C. M. Cookson, Albion Iron Works.

AMERICAN COMPANY BOND ISLAND CLAIMS

Mineral Properties at Quatsino to Be Immediately Developed by a Tacoma Corporation.

One by one the list of paying mines operated on the west coast of Vancouver Island is growing. There are now several large shipping properties along the southern portion of the coast, some of which have recently fallen into the hands of capitalists, and are to be immediately developed to their fullest extent. To these have just been added a number of copper properties situated on the southern shore of Quatsino Sound, and until now owned by the Quatsino Mining & Development Company. These properties have been known as the Constock group, including some eight claims; the Superior group of five claims and the Tarta River group of two claims. All are said to be exceptionally rich in copper and silver, and many have had sufficient development work done on them to thoroughly demonstrate this fact. Tunnels, crosscuts, etc., have been sunk, and there is now about 500 tons of ore on the dump ready for shipment. The ore, however, has to be transported a short distance to the sea for this reason the original operators have been handicapped. There have been no available facilities for the work, and the ore in consequence has been allowed to accumulate.

The mines have now, however, been bought by the Tacoma Copper Company, of Tacoma, who, it is said, are negotiating for their purchase. The company purpose immediately starting development work. On the steamer Queen City, which sailed for Quatsino on Thursday last, the company sent 40 men down to Quatsino with instructions to at once open up the mines. This contingent is to be increased by a force of 15 men on the arrival of the steamer next month. Teams for the handling of the ore will then be forwarded to Quatsino, and it is intended to have the first shipment of ore ready for the Queen City on her return from that trip. The first contingent will consist of 50 tons, which will be transported from here to the Tacoma smelter. Thereafter regular shipments will follow.

The opening up of the mines will give a great impetus to the mining industry on the coast. This year will see many new properties opening up, and one expects to see the Tacoma or Ironside smelter, in addition to the Monitor and Hayes camps there are the Scotia and the other properties belonging to the same syndicate which will be actively developed. There will be the boon, too, created by the establishment of the Pacific cable station and the opening up of the Wreck Bay placer mines in the spring, closed down during the winter season because of the storms of the ocean interfering with work in progress. Added to this there is the prospect of a railway to the coast and the erection of a smelter as proposed at Christy Bay for the treatment of the ores mined on the coast. All these considerations are good reasons for supposing that the West Coast should this year be the scene of great activity.

Churches Services Tomorrow

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Preacher, morning; the Bishop; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The musical portion follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Psalms Pleadings Maltby
Venite Kington
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus Turner
Kyrie Harpley
Voluntary—March Gladiators Frousselle

Evening.

Voluntary—Meditation Dettler
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Mornington
Nunc Dimittis Tonus Percutians
Hymns 99, 264 and 108
Solo—Palm Branches Faure
Mr. A. T. Goward.

Voluntary—Chorus—Hearers—Ag. Telling

ST. JOHN'S.
There will be morning prayer and litany at 11, and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Organ—Pastorale in D Bernon
Hymns 107, 18 and 107
Organ—And With His Stripes We Are Healed Burns

Evening.

Organ—Mizpah Smallwood
Hymns 99, 114 and 28
Organ—Tendresse Puchman
After evensong the sixth of the series of Lenten organ recitals will be given as follows:

Organ Solo—Prelude in D Minor J. S. Bach
A. Longfield.
Contralto Solo—An Evening Hymn—Molloy
Miss Burns.

Organ Solo—Adoration Ravina
A. Longfield.
Organ Solo—The Passion Music (from the Messiah) Handel
Dr. Robertson.

Soprano Solo—Palm Branches Faure
Miss Green.
Violon Solo—Largo in G Handel
Jesse Longfield.

Contralto Solo—O Divine Redeemer, Gounod
Miss Charlotte Spencer.
Violon Obligato, J. Longfield.
Organ Solo—(a) Vespertine Spinney
(b) Hymn—Dunlop Adams
Jesse Longfield.

ST. JAMES'S.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, evensong and confirmation service at 7. The following is the music:

Morning.
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus Turner
Kyrie Harpley
Benedictus Langdon

BLOOD TROUBLES

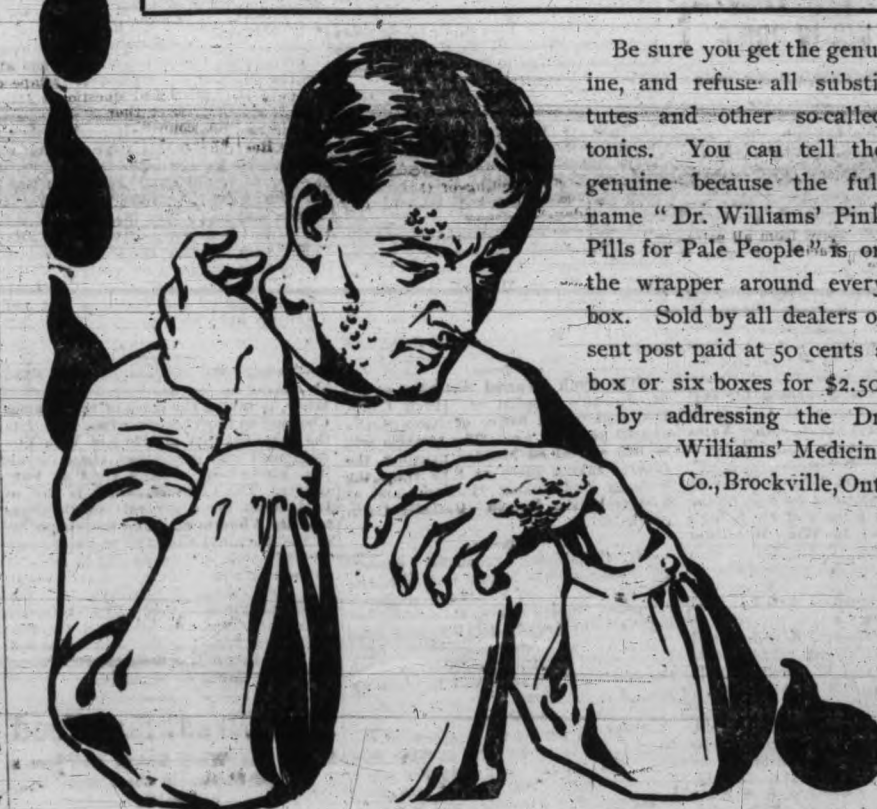
Blood troubles are many, important—and dangerous, and manifest themselves in many painful and offensive ways, such as scrofula, eczema and boils. These troubles are particularly likely to make themselves felt during the Spring months, and as the impurities in the blood penetrate every part of the system they are responsible for a large proportion of all disease.

If your blood is not rich and pure, or if there is an insufficient supply of it, you will fall an easy prey to disease. To have pure blood and plenty of it, you need a tonic and blood builder, and for this purpose there is nothing can equal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People.

These pills cure all diseases due to impurities in the blood by promptly cleansing and freeing the blood from all poisonous matter, and supplying the system with pure, rich, red blood. If your blood is thin, if you suffer from exhaustion at the least exertion, if you are pale and feel constantly languid and fagged out, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure you.

Mr. Robt. Lee, New Westminster, B. C., says: "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have no equal as a blood medicine. Before I began their use my blood was in a very impure state, and pimples, which were itchy, broke out all over my body. My appetite was poor, and I was easily tired. I had tried several other medicines, and received no benefit, but a half dozen boxes of the pills, cleansed my blood and made me quite well again. You may be sure I will always speak a good word for this splendid medicine."



Be sure you get the genuine, and refuse all substitutes and other so-called tonics. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME

To Be Presented by Choir Boys' Minstrel Troupe on April 1st.

Appended is the programme to be rendered by the Choir Boys' Minstrel Troupe at the Masonic hall, Esquimalt, on April 1st, in aid of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt. Miss Barlow will act as accompanist. The numbers follow:

PART I.

Piano Solo—Chariot Race Miss Pearl
Opening Chorus—Hot Time Troupe
Song—McGilligan W. Wensley
Song—I Got Mine V. Earl
Song—If I Only Could A. Case
Song—Good Old Jeff C. Jeeves
Song—Stay in Your Own Back Yard F. MacAdams
Song—I'd Like to Hear That Song Again F. Francis
Song—Looking for a Coon Like Me C. Jeeves

PART II.

Piano Solo—March of the Buffaloes Miss Pearl
Recitation—Selected Mr. Alexander
Song—Comic Mr. Pearl
Song—Adele in the Deep Mr. Mullins
Song—O Bonny Scotland Mr. Alexander
Song—Selected Mr. Pearl
Song—The Toast of the Dandy Fifth Mr. Mullins
God Save the King.

FREE TO MOTHERS ONLY.

To every mother of young children who will send us her name and address plainly written on a postal card, we will send free of all charge a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. This book has been prepared by a physician who has made the ailments of little ones a life study. With the book we will send a free sample of Baby's Own Tablets—the best medicine in the world for the minor ailments of infants and young children. Mention the name of this paper and address. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Woman is Judged by Her Skirt Edge

even more than by any other portion of her attire. If the skirt is bound with S. H. & M. Redfern Bias Corduroy, she can be certain of a skirt edge that will command admiration by its elegance, and one that will give herself satisfaction by its durability. Redfern will outlast three ordinary velveteen bindings.

Be sure the letters S. H. & M. are on every yard of skirt binding you use.

BIAS VELVETEEN S. H. & M. SKIRT BINDING

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND
OUTFITTERS, 68-70 YATES
STREET.

A Large Shipment of "ROYAL BRAND" and "20TH CENTURY" Clothing just
to hand. Perfect fitting! Ready to wear!! Eastern Tailor-made Suits to measure
Fit guaranteed.



ADMIRAL PALLISER'S SEARCH FOR TREASURE

Story of That Officer's Explorations on
Cocos Island Told by Mem-
ber of Crew.

Interest is again centering in the Cocos
island treasure venture, the result of
which is now expected to be made known
through the return of the barkentine
Tudley, which is about due back.

"The London Star of a recent date is
authoritative in its statement that an
English gentleman is now fitting out an-
other expedition to visit the little island.
The last enterprising Englishman, who
tried his hand was Admiral Palliser, of
His Majesty's ship Imperieuse, and the
story of this attempt has just been
told to the Star by Able Seaman W. E.
Baxter, who was on that ship at the
time of the expedition. The story, since
its publication, has greatly interested
those who now hold stock in the local
venture, and if there is any one now on
this station who is familiar with the
facts as hereunder given they are re-
quested to communicate with the officers
of the Cocos Island Exploration &
Development Company of this city.

The story as given by Able Seaman
Baxter is as follows:

"In October, 1897, we were stationed
on Esquimaux, and a Spanish-American
named Charlie Hartford came aboard.
We had seen him before, and he was
very friendly with the admiral. Almost
immediately after Charlie joined the ship
we got up steam and off we went. The
yarn that went round was that we were
going to help to quell a rebellion that
was going on at San Jose.

"Two days out, however, a whisper
went round that it was treasure we were
after, and sure enough soon after we

anchored off Cocos island in 30 fathoms
of water, one steaming hot noon. All
hands were piped to dinner immediately,
and after we had "fed," the starboard
watch was ordered to land in cutters,
with sea-boats, pick-axes and shovels.
Charlie landed with us—and pretty ex-
cited he was, I can tell you. We rowed
into a kind of cove, and we had to strug-
gle ashore up to our waists in water.
And the place was swarming with
sharks.

"On shore we ran against a kind of
barrier which the Nicaraguan flag was
flying. Two men and a boy and a very
old woman—all of the mulatto breed—
ran out when they saw us coming, and
the woman yelled out in a harsh voice
to Charlie: "Don't let the Englishmen
come here to take the treasure."

The word to "Dig."

"Our admiral wasn't going to have
any of that sort of thing. We had ten
paranines with us under arms, and they
were ordered to form a guard and stand
sentry as some others of us arrested
the two men. "Take the prisoners on
board, and keep 'em there till we've
done this business," said the admiral.
And they were bundled off, much
against their will. We let the old wo-
man and the boy alone.

"Then, with the sentries standing all
in a line—for the admiral was a
stickler for having things done in a
proper manner—the old Charlie dug out
his plan, and began giving directions for
measurements. And then he says, point-
ing to a patch of rough earth:

"Dig straight down five feet here
and you will come to sand. Then dig
a bit askew for four feet, and you will
have a great stone slab. And underneath
that slab—

"What he said then I don't rightly re-
member, but I know it was all gold and
silver and jewels, and we started dig-
ging like blazes in a spot which made the
hollow of two little rocky hills—a sort of
gully. The old woman was dancing
round the outside of the line of sentries,

mighty excited. Well, we came to the
sand! "What did I tell ye?" shouted old
Charlie. "Four feet more—and we got
to the slab right enough. By this time
we were working up to our waists in
water and slime. But there was a slab,
and we got a rope round it and heaved
at it with the admiral and Charlie en-
couraging us. We got it up just a bit,
and we were even able to discover a
curious mark on it, like a roughly-
curved "D." "V"—what, plump!—
in rushed the water like a great whirl-
pool, and smelling awful bad.

Made It Secure.

"Next day the admiral (not to be
beaten) brought a couple of the ship's
fire engines to the hole, and we were
pumping all day. We had another shot
at the stone slab; but again we were
beaten; and on the third day the ad-
miral said, "If we can't get hold of the
treasure nobody else shall for a month
or two, any way." So he sent for a junk
of gunpowder from the Imperieuse.

"He threw half the junk down on to
that hole where the slab was. "Now,"
somebody else may have a try," says the
admiral, and off we go!

"Of course, Charlie was mighty sick,
for he said that 300,000 lbs. of silver
bars and doubloons were buried under
that slab, to say nothing of nearly 800
bars of gold, 273 gold-hilted swords, five
kettles of jewels and six or seven pots
of gold coins!"

Baxter, who tells this remarkable
tale, wants to know who is starting the
new expedition to the golden Cocos
island. He can put the treasure-hun-
ter, right on to the spot where the stone
slab lies, and if the new adventurer ap-
plies to this office we can give him Baxter's
address, concludes the Star.

CATARRH, caused by germs, therefore a
direct treatment such as Japanese Catarrh
cure is the rational and positive cure. You
apply it right on the spot, removes the
cause, the cure must follow. All Druggists,
For The L. S. & M. Co., Limited, 121 Church
St., Toronto, postpaid.

DR. COWAN'S OINTMENT CURES PILES.

Provincial News

ASHCROFT.

Miss Katie Newland is reported to
have received a large bequest, stated by
some as \$40,000, the gift of the late Mr.
Ducks, at one time a partner with her
father in business, and from whom the
village of Ducks is named. Miss New-
land's many friends are congratulating
her.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company
has purchased the steamer Star, which
has heretofore plied upon the Fraser
river in connection with the canneries.
The Star will ply between Vancouver
and the company's camp on North Arm
of Burrard Inlet, and will convey thither
such machinery as may be required in
the extensive work of tunnelling the
mountain, erecting the power plant and
supplying the men engaged in the work.

In the District court, on Wednesday,
Captain Pittendreich imposed a fine of
\$25 upon a commercial traveller, who,
while at Ladner, had supplied liquor to
a man recently placed under the protec-
tion of the Drunkards' Act. The action
was taken to emphasize the fact that
anyone supplying liquor to such an one
is liable to the pains and penalties of the
act.

VANCOUVER.

The drill hall was formally opened on
Wednesday night by an at home given
by the Duke of Connaught's Own
Light Infantry. The members of the
British Columbia Volunteers were present.
The Mayor, Mr. J. H. Grant, and the
military band, gave a varied and
very interesting programme.

Rev. Dr. McLaren has returned from
a business meeting of the Presbyterian
Board of Missions at Toronto. He states
that liberal grants have been made for
the purpose of mission work in British
Columbia.

Provincial Constable Jones arrived
from the north on the steamer Cassiar
on Thursday in charge of the klutchee of
the suspected murderer of Hussey.

W. G. McDonald, a former alderman
of this city, met with a rather serious
accident on Wednesday, which will cripple
his arm for life and otherwise seri-
ously injured him. He was engaged in
the overhauling of the removal of some
marble slabs from the C. P. R. wharf.
The marble slabs in crates were in a
dug, and were being up the hill from
the wharf. Mr. McDonald was inside
the dug, when the braces, which held
the crate, broke, and the marble fell
with a terrific crash, pinning Mr. Mc-
Donald by the arm to the side of the
dug.

ROSSLAND.

Two deaths are reported from the Sis-
ters' hospital, August Durant, a French-
man, who had suffered for several years
from cancer and who had been a patient
of the institution at various periods, was
brought back a few days since in a dying
condition and passed away last Saturday.
The second death was that of John
Dempsey, an aged man, who came to
Rossland recently from Robson, General
debility brought on by advanced years
and privations was the cause of death.

The members of the War Eagle Centre
Star volunteer fire department held a
rather informal, but very pleasant, social
evening at their fire hall on Sunday
evening at their fire hall on Sunday
evening, the 19th inst., the occasion be-
ing prompted by the wish on the part of
the members to say goodbye and bid
"good speed" to one of their number,
John L. McVicar, on the eve of his de-
parture for Africa. Ever since its or-
ganization, Mr. McVicar has been iden-
tified with the company fire department
in the capacity of assistant chief. Chief
Wilcox and the fire boys presented him
with an elegant silver mounted pipe. Mr.
McVicar has been in the employ of the
War Eagle and Centre Star Company
for a number of years. He leaves now
to take a position as electrician with an
English syndicate doing some mining

prospecting with electrically operated
diamond drills on the West Coast of
Africa.

STOCK TAKING

—AT—

Stoddard's Jewelry Store

63 YATES STREET.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at prime
cost, to make room for fresh arrivals.

CURE YOURSELF!

Get Big 64 for Gonorrhea,
Gleet, Syphilis, etc. etc. etc.
It is a sure cure for all these
diseases, and is sold by all
druggists, chemists, etc. etc.
The price is 64 cents per bottle.
Solely by Druggists,
Circulars sent on request.

The Earsman-Wilson Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that three months from
date of first insertion hereof application
will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-
Governor in Council for an Order-in-Council
changing the present name of the above
Company to The B. Wilson Company, Limited.

Dated this 23rd day of December, A. D.
1901.

THE EARSMAN-WILSON CO., LTD.,
A. B. REID, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my in-
tention to apply at the next sitting of the
Licensing Court for a transfer to Alexander
Blenkard of the license now held by me to
sell spirituous and fermented liquors by re-
tail upon the premises known as The Blue
Post Saloon, situate on Johnson street, in
the city of Victoria.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1902.
A. M. H. BLINKARD.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the
Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company
within that tract of land bounded on the
south by the south boundary of the Comox
District, on the east by the Strath of
Georgina, on the north by the 29th parallel,
and on the west by the boundary of the B.
& N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. BOLL,
Land Commissioner.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

Electricity is Life

Strong People
Are Full of
Electricity.

Weak People
Are Lacking
in Electricity.



Prof. Loeb, the Eminent
Scientist of Chicago Uni-
versity, says experiments
have proven that Old
Age can be defied by the
proper use of Electricity.

Dr. McLaughlin's Life-
long claim has been that
electricity is the basis of
all animal vitality and
that without it we could
not live.

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or
another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest
scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity
over drugs as a curative agent.

I have known for twenty years that drugs could not restore strength. My knowledge
was obtained from actual contact with thousands of people who had tried drugs in every
form, and they were worse off than before they started drugging. Why don't drugs cure?
If the steam of an engine has run down, will oiling the parts make it go? No. You must
get more steam. Drugs have no more effect on the body than oil on an engine. Electricity
can, and does, make the body go just as it makes a machine go. I have proved in 50,000 cases
that Electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, and have perfected the best
known means of replenishing this force in the body when it is lost. My electric Belt is the
natural result of scientific study, coupled with skill. There can be no pain or weakness
where my appliance is used.

The current supplied by this appliance enters the body in a flowing stream of vitaliz-
ing heat, so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe
drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturat-
es every vital part and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery
which generates its own health and closes the doors forever to disease and debility.

Dr. McLaughlin's book is published for free distribution to those interested in the development of vigorous
health in men and women. It is profusely illustrated and describes his method of treatment and appliances.
Sent sealed free on request. Send for it to-day, inclosing this ad.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has a cure in every town. Upon request the names of your neighbors who
have been cured by it will be sent to you.

CAUTION—Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap cover-
ings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which
quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated. I give
FREE TEST to all who call.

WE PAY DUTY.
DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

prospecting with electrically operated
diamond drills on the West Coast of
Africa.

STOCK TAKING

—AT—

Stoddard's Jewelry Store

63 YATES STREET.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at prime
cost, to make room for fresh arrivals.

CURE YOURSELF!

Get Big 64 for Gonorrhea,
Gleet, Syphilis, etc. etc. etc.
It is a sure cure for all these
diseases, and is sold by all
druggists, chemists, etc. etc.
The price is 64 cents per bottle.
Solely by Druggists,
Circulars sent on request.

The Earsman-Wilson Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that three months from
date of first insertion hereof application
will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-
Governor in Council for an Order-in-Council
changing the present name of the above
Company to The B. Wilson Company, Limited.

Dated this 23rd day of December, A. D.
1901.

THE EARSMAN-WILSON CO., LTD.,
A. B. REID, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my in-
tention to apply at the next sitting of the
Licensing Court for a transfer to Alexander
Blenkard of the license now held by me to
sell spirituous and fermented liquors by re-
tail upon the premises known as The Blue
Post Saloon, situate on Johnson street, in
the city of Victoria.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1902.
A. M. H. BLINKARD.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the
Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company
within that tract of land bounded on the
south by the south boundary of the Comox
District, on the east by the Strath of
Georgina, on the north by the 29th parallel,
and on the west by the boundary of the B.
& N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. BOLL,
Land Commissioner.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

More Home Knitters Wanted



To Work at Their Homes
Under the Direction of

THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.,

37 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

To Fill Large Contracts—Good
Wages Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this
locality, at once, and in order to secure your
co-operation without the delay of correspond-
ence, we herewith explain our full plan in this
advertisement. The work is simple and the
Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide
requires no teacher. If you wish to join our
staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly
with the Contract order form and remittance,
as a guarantee, and we will send machine and
outfit to begin work at once.

Our method of doing business.

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting
for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted
by the Glasgow Woollen Co. in Canada.

After long experience we have been able to produce an
Automatic machine by which all kinds of seamless knit-
ting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling
anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the
work from the instruction Guide. All we require is that
you use the machine according to directions. The Machine
being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation
so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Wood-
men's Socks and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are un-
able to supply the demand, have taken this method of adver-
tising for more help.

The large export trade to the Northwest Territories,
British Columbia and the British Colonies furnishes an un-
limited demand for our goods, and, with the combined co-
operation of our families we are able to turn out, together
with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out,
by which we save rent, insurance, interest on capital, etc.,
enable us to undersell any manufacturer of this class of
goods, and we have saved for all the knitting we can have
turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00
per hundred, or at the rate of 10c. per pair; woodmen's
socks, 6c. and motormen's mittens, 12c. a pair. All other
work is proportionate to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family,
and at our prices any energetic family should be able to
sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of
independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with
a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remain in the
machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to
knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple
and complete instruction Guide, showing how the work is
to be done. When the samples have been finished and
returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn,
which you knit and return likewise when finished. We
properly charge on all work one way, and our workers pay
return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and
rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thou-
sand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our
employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of
socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family
is devoted to the work, we readily see that \$10.00 or
\$15.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc.,
free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We
are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of
those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in
order to become a member, send us this Contract Order
Form, properly signed by them and at least one of their
neighbors, and we will send everything to your nearest
express company, leaving a balance of twelve
dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return
charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one
can learn to knit without a teacher. We say yes. It
requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence
who can read the instruction Guide can learn to knit at
once.

ORDER FORM

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woollen Co.

Gentlemen—I desire to do the work as described in
this advertisement, and enclose \$15.00 to pay for one Au-
tomatic Knitting Machine, together with material, in-
structions and everything necessary for the work. The
same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES, PRE-
PAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time I wish
to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co. will take back
the machine and outfit and after deducting their expenses,
expressage, etc., refund to me the amount paid for same.
Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name

P.O. Street

County Prov.

Nearest Express Office is at

For Reference I name the following person:

.....

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance
for the machine and outfit, which you must fill
and have signed by at least one good reference in the
proper place. Tear off and return to us and also state
here how much time you can devote to the work; also
how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you
send in the work.

Send your remittance by Express Money Order Registered
Letter or Post Office Money Order, and we will
promptly forward machine, outfit and simple guide
"doing the work."

This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of
Canadians who want to work and make money at home.
Victoria Times

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.

A Pair in 30 Minutes

THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.,

37 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

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Wages Easily Earned.

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The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Wood-
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The large export trade to the Northwest Territories,
British Columbia and the British Colonies furnishes an un-
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with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out,
by which we save rent, insurance, interest on capital, etc.,
enable us to undersell any manufacturer of this class of
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and at our prices any energetic family should be able to
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We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc.,
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VICTORIA DAILY TIMES

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902.

WINTER END FASHIONS FROM PARIS Splendid Evening Dress & Gowns, & Somethings for Street Wear



BY ELSIE DEY.

Paris, Saturday.

What is prettier for wear in the early spring than a gown of that delicate yellow that suggestive of daffodils and crocuses? There is a clearness and daintiness about the shade which sets it apart from the usual pinks, blues, mauves and all the other evening colors we have seen so much during the entire season. But a yellow gown carries with it an air of being outside the ordinary run of colors. There is something just a bit daring in its selection, for, after all, it is one of the most trying colors among the many beautiful pale shades possible for dinner and ball gowns.

Yellow promises to become a fad all by itself in a small way, and satins, tulle, chiffons and mousseline, ranging from dainty primrose to deep tulip yellow, are displayed to tempt the feminine eye.

Perhaps one reason for its popularity is on account of its many possibilities in combination with the tiny patterned "cray" which just now take precedence over all the other samples known to artistic creators of gowns.

Symphony in Palest Straw.

As an example of this use of yellow we have the Haudnitz model here represented. A veritable symphony of palest straw color and glittering gold, the style of the gown is one that appeals to every feminine eye. Who could resist the half-suggested princess effect with the long graceful lines of trimming so becoming to a slender figure? Besides, the bouffant arrangement of the

strangled flounce is the kind to satisfy the fancy of any dancer's heart. Its shimmering, filmy gracefulness makes it especially desirable for a ball frock.

The back of the gown, as in all the newest models, is quite as effective as the front. In fact, the whole dress presents the same treatment, and the fastening at the back is so cleverly concealed that there is nothing to spoil the continuous style of trimming.

The body of the gown is fashioned of pale straw-colored liberty satin, and this is divided into sections by the application of horizontal bands of guipure, which extend from the rounded décolletage to the knees, growing narrower, of course, at the waist line to give desired slimness of appearance. Instead of disappearing beneath the crushed waistband, as is the usual method, the applied bands of lace continue on over the crushed guipure, thereby avoiding any break, which must necessarily spoil the effect. Soft folds of pale yellow chiffon outline the low corsage, and there are shaped flounces of plisse mousseline to follow the scalloped motif of the whole gown.

These flounces are caught up on the shoulders, and, quite at variance with the usual mode for evening gowns, there are absolutely no sleeves; not even a band is offered as an excuse.

However, the corsage flounces fall over the rounded part of the arms in lieu of this feature of any gown. Every bodice designed for slender figures has a blouse, though it may be ever so slight, and this model displays no exception to the rule. There are two beautiful large choux placed high on the left side of the bust, one of plain black tulle, the only contrasting note on the en-

tire gown, while the other is of gold-spangled plisse mousseline.

It fits the skirt.

The skirt fits the figure without the slightest fullness, and the plain panels of satin, separated by wide bands of palmettes, are rounded at the bottom, and the lace is continued across from one vertical band to another, furnishing a heading for the applied flounce of plisse mousseline de soie, also in straw color. The entire flounce is ornamented with horizontal lines of gold palmettes, and on the very edge is set a tiny ruche as an inconspicuous finish. This wide flounce rests on several full skirts of pale yellow chiffon, each supplied with the necessary ruffles and ruches to produce the required foundation and yet not destroy their desired clinging effect.

Just what there is about this gown to particularly appeal to the feminine mind is difficult to decide, though the ensemble is dainty and exquisite beyond compare. It may be the simplicity of the model, the graceful lines for which the mode of trimming is responsible, or it may be the color of the gown. Whatever it is, this particular model has attracted an unusual amount of attention. Perhaps some have grown just a bit tired of the crepes, all mousselines and the thousand other filmy and clinging

and there will be an absence of much trimming. Stitching, embroidery and narrow bands are considered quite sufficient in the way of ornamentation, for the idea is to keep the gown as simple as possible, yet it must not be stiffly tailor-made. The addition of fancy waistcoats, wide collars, and other trimmings along this line are permissible, and often render the gown more attractive and becoming than it would otherwise be. While it isn't absolutely necessary that such a gown should be supplied with this sort of ornamentation, it is always a pleasing idea to offer a change at times which will enhance the beauty of the gown.

Very soon the fashionable woman will have little use for velvet and fur-trimmed evening wraps, yet an evening coat doesn't seem quite the thing unless there is at least a suggestion of this invaluable trimming somewhere about the garment.

Taffetas and moires will probably take the place of warmer looking velvets and cloths, but it will be some time yet before my lady need shed her wintry looking and decidedly comfortable coat.

Panne velvet, however, is not really heavy, and then lace may always be substituted for bands and trimmings of fur. In the Haudnitz model for an evening coat we

factory is an ivory tinted cloth gown?

It is absolutely without equal in regard to richness, and then there are a thousand and one effects in trimming which show to their best advantage against the smooth, mellow ivory tint of the cloth. In fact, this is the gown par excellence, and there isn't a thoroughly up-to-date woman who doesn't make a point of keeping at least one white cloth gown on hand. Black may be modish, and colors are certainly beautiful, as well as becoming, but there is an air about the all white dress which nothing else can hope to equal.

Modistes love to design a white model and if you notice carefully you will find that invariably there is just a suggestion of color introduced somewhere about the bodice—if not in the narrow waistband, then in the handsomely jeweled buckle or equally beautiful buttons; or possibly there will be the faintest note of color in the collar, scarcely noticeable, yet lending the right degree of contrast to secure a becoming effect—for it is well understood that all white looks well on very few indeed.

White cloth, flit lace and fur convey to my mind the very essence of elegance, and in the gown here portrayed we have a combination of the three which is decidedly chic. Imagine the real beauty of such a



EXTRAIR COLORED SATIN AND SHIMMERED MOUSSELINE GOWN

fabrics, and the plain satin is liked by way of contrast.

While on the subject of crepes and all other materials of that genre, it may not be amiss to mention a particularly desirable and rather new effect in crepe which combines all the qualities liked for certain styles of gowns.

This is crepe metecore, a soft, shimmering fabric, possessing all the good points of other crepes, and having some additional ones. For instance, there is more "body" to crepe metecore, it is quite as soft as crepe de chine, the shades in which it comes are the daintiest and most delicate yet produced, and the extra width of the material offers special opportunities when it comes to designing special gowns.

For shirtwaist suits—although we do not call them that over here—there is nothing to surpass this clinging material and the well-established foulards and liberty satins, as well as the popular crepe de chine, will have to look to their laurels, for they are in a fair way to be supplanted by something lovelier than any of them.

Servicable Suits.

These pretty little servicable suits will be made up in blouse and skirt to match,

have the combination of panne, fur and embroidered applications on mousseline.

The effect of the wrap is empire, one that is eminently satisfactory and becoming, and particularly adapted to the use of beautiful panne. The coat, of course, falls gracefully from the usual yoke, which is incrustated with embroidered mousseline in a large rose pattern. In front the yoke is cut in two scallops, and these are edged with a narrow trimming of fur, which continues on down each side of the front quite to the bottom. There are caps of the applique covering the upper part of the sleeve, which are of a style neither loose nor tight, yet are confined under a very deep cuff, on which the same trimming is introduced. Bands of the fur finish the wrists, and there are very wide lapels suggestive of the Directory period. These, as well as the rolling collar, are of sable.

Sable Trimmings.

After all, there is nothing quite so fashionable in the way of fur trimmings as bands of thick sable or marten, and the handsome white cloth gown from Lamerie exploits this mode.

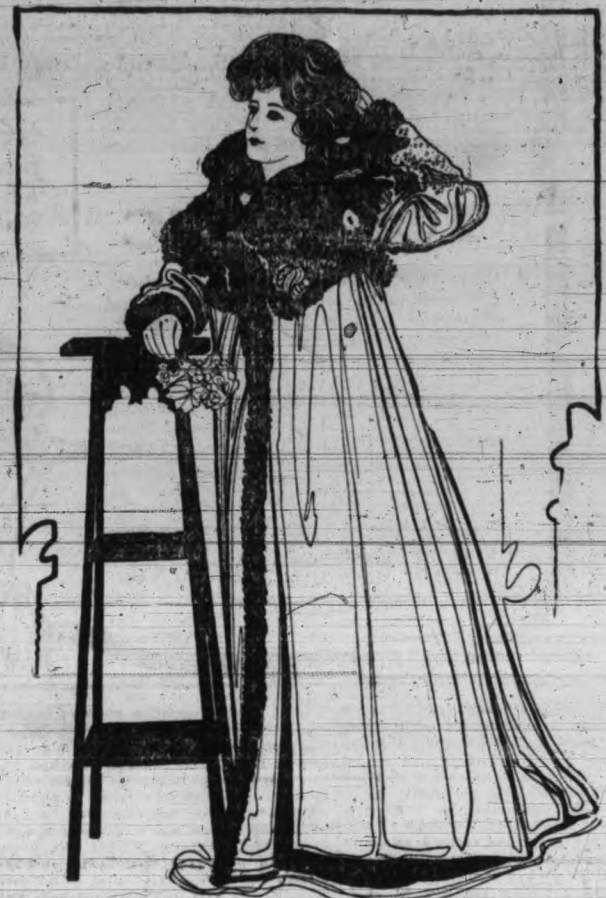
Did you ever stop to consider how eminently charming and at the same time satis-

gown as this—the long gracefully rounded train, with its protecting border of fur stamping it at once as a gown for no ordinary occasion.

The manner in which this flit lace is applied is a feature of the garment; anyone which represents not only artistic conception, but clever fingers. The effect is such that one might almost believe the lace woven in with the cloth. Across the front of the skirt is a wide band of the harmonization, which is met at the sides by broadening panels ending in a point and rising to waist the back. This diagonal incrustation is broken again by the second panel of flit incrustation, which covers the edge of the skirt just where the train begins to form, then extends across the entire back. The method of treatment is certainly novel and effective, and ornaments the skirt beautifully, while not breaking in the slightest degree the good lines of the skirt.

Lace adorns the waist, which is the usual blouse—chic, of course, is a trifle heavy for such a style, so from the low bust line the material is cut out leaving a blouse of flit lace falling over an under one of ivory chiffon.

The flit design is carried out upon the upper portion of the sleeve, which properly



GREEN PINE EVENING COAT

mode at the elbow in a turnback cuff bordered with fur. Then there is a graceful underscore of the flit-covered mousseline drooping over a lace wristband. In the narrow trimming on the cuff and finishing the top of the collar is where the expected touch of color appears. In this case it is coral velvet, which is remarkably pretty in combination with ivory cloth, lace and rich dark fur.

Greys, perhaps, have the lead, and in the Goyet here reproduced we see the tight-fitting three-quarter coat, which continues to be fancied by many smart women whose figures are especially suited to this length.

This particular gown is almost devoid of ornamentation—in fact, one can scarcely include the modest velvet cordings under this category. However, trimness and modishness characterize the dress, and these two attributes are the making of any street garment. A simple blue fold of the homespun surrounds the bottom of the skirt and forms a point in front. A cording of black velvet emphasizes the style of trimming and is used to edge the rounded skirts of the coat as well as to finish the fronts. There are cuffs of black velvet and large round covered buttons placed in a double row down the front.

Word About Hats.

Just a word about hats, for the subject will shortly be the one uppermost in the minds of the fashionable. One need not limit it to fashionable minds, either, for as Foster approaches every woman's thoughts naturally turn to fashion in hats.

Flowers reign supreme, and one cannot recall a time when such abundance of all kinds of foliage and flowers figured on head covering.

The violet hat is a fad of the moment, but then in the early spring these dainty purple flowers always have their fling. Though the fad doesn't last long, it is

sufficiently severe for the time.

I have in mind two violet hats which it would be hard to surpass anywhere—one, a large affair which suggests a garden party at the very first glimpse. The crown is flat and the broad brim bends picturesquely, rolling a little higher on one side. The whole hat is a solid mass of large purple violets, shading from the deepest around the crown to the lighter mauve around the edge of the brim. More to keep the hat from being extremely heavy than to add to the effect, the inside of the brim next to the head is laid with fine folds of violet tulle.

Naturally, very little in the way of trimming is required on this kind of a hat, the mass of flowers furnishing almost enough in the way of effectiveness. Just a broad band of deep purple velvet encircles the crown and finishes in a broad flat bow at the back. To say that the hat is "stunning" seems almost too mild, for it is the loveliest thing designed in many a day. The other, just as expensive, and, perhaps, prettier to the eyes of some, combined white roses with the large purple violets.

The shape of it was the same we have seen for some time treated in different ways, but this seemed to have a chic air not always possessed by these ditto affairs. The whole hat was a heaping mass of double purple violets, shading from the deep to the pale tints, and at each side toward the back were placed white roses and leaves. These were laid on flat to form circles, with tiny buds and foliage drooping toward the back.

Weight—No Drawback.

Perhaps the great weight of these hats may seem a drawback, but let any woman put such a confection on her head, and if it proves to be becoming, no matter what the weight, she cannot resist making the purchase.



GREY CHECKED HOMERON STREET GOWN

A BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown person to be simple and not particularly dangerous.

This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives. You will always find that the mothers who are successful in bringing up families of hearty, happy children with scarcely a day's sickness, are always those who are careful to note the slightest evidence of illness and to check the difficulty at once.

They do not belong to the class of mothers that stupefy their children with sleeping draughts and similar medicines containing opiates.

They stick to the purely vegetable, healthful medicines which cure infantile disorders quickly and of these Baby's Own Tablets are the best of all.

FOR COLIC

simple fevers, croup, constipation, diarrhoea, irritation when teething, indigestion and sleeplessness these tablets are a quick, effective, never-failing cure.

Dissolved in water the smallest baby will take them without the slightest objection.

Do not trifle with medicines concerning which you know nothing when here is a time-tried remedy which is used constantly and with the best results in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets can be found at drug stores or will be sent prepaid direct by us upon receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Good for all
Babies; Try
Them for Your
Baby.



chase. The naive milliner is earnest in her efforts to persuade the buyer that it is easy to grow accustomed to wearing a heavy hat, but it is well for those who are inclined to suffer from headaches to think twice before making the plunge.

These violet confessions are truly irresistible and have almost succeeded in supplanting the hat made entirely of white tulle and green leaves. One might almost think that straw had been relegated to the background, for they are entirely overshadowed by these dainty and gorgeous floral creations.

Next perhaps to the violet hat comes the white rose affair, which sometimes is relieved by a wide flat bow of black velvet, though just as often there will be nothing but flowers and leaves.

There are charming hats of tulle which might be mentioned with these flower confessions. They are pretty and very popular, and especially in light shades might be classed as rivals of the above mentioned.

However, in black they are more than ordinarily pretty, and among those shown in one of the fashionable shops was the simplest, yet smartest, shape, made entirely of folds of soft black tulle, relieved at the back by two huge satin tufts, which had in the centre of each a handsome cut jet ornament.

Another is a style somewhat resembling a tricorne, presented an equally plain effect, but was remarkably stylish withal.

The brain turned up at the sides, forming the characteristic corners, but at the back

instead of the regulation mode of having the brain flat across, it dropped considerably, and was ornamented with a large flat bow of black panne satin. This shape, by the way, seems to be superseding the usual tricorne, which we have found so popular all winter. White chiffon hats are trimmed with applique lace, which lavishly droops at the back. Pendent drapery will, from all signs, prove the vogue this coming season, and it is a very good thing, for never before have women found such an extremely becoming style.

Homes continue to be as well liked as ever, and truly they fill a space that no other garment seems to fill. Just now there is a fancy for having them match the material of the skirt, and they range from the strictly tailor-made to the fluffiest kind of effects. Above all, square shoulders must be a prominent feature of the newest cuts, and this is obtained by the use of a shallow yoke, stretching over the top of the sleeves to produce caps, or by having the blouse laid in graduated plaits, which extend over the shoulder, and narrow toward the waist.

Hand embroidery seems to take first place among the trimmings approved by fashion, though we might truthfully give lace the first place. It is, indeed, something of a problem to decide just which one deserves to be classed as the most fashionable, and we may as well compromise by awarding each the palm. As often as not the two varieties are used in combination, and some wonderfully beautiful effects are secured

in this way. A blouse of pale blue moire, to be worn with a skirt to match, had its front and back laid in outward-turning plaits, stitched flat and ornamented between with the daintiest embroidery pattern done in pale blue silk. The embroidered bands extended almost to the waist, where they ended in long points.

Another one after the same style utilized lace in narrow insertion in the spaces between the plaits, and to further enhance the dainty effect there was a liberal sprinkling of silver paillettes. This makes rather an elaborate blouse, and embroidery substitutes the waft to a less elegant affair.

Black and white is still a good combination, and nowhere is it more effective than in the newest blouses of crepe de chine, crepe metone and taffeta. Not too much black is applied if the trimming happens to be embroidery, and a delicate pattern of lace furnishes wonderful opportunities for arriving at novel and pretty effects.

White Lace Applied.

A fine white lace applied to a blouse of white crepe is delicately picked out with a fine black embroidery silk.

Do not those French knit affairs seem to be on the wane, and instead we see some exquisite needlework in satin and the ordinary outline stitches. Woolen gowns are ornamented with simple and elaborate patterns in heavy embroidery silk. Batistes, mohairs and canvas cloths are effectively

treated with applications of lace bands, relieved with embroidered patterns here and there, and linen gowns permit of any and all of these styles of trimming.

Linen gowns, by the way, are to form a particularly modish part of the fashionable woman's wardrobe, and like all the newest tub gowns, they are so elaborately trimmed with hand embroidery that one might almost as well invest in a handsome crepe or silk, at least so far as the price is concerned.

Quite the most important question in regard to these popular and smart gowns of heavy linen is the one of how to cut the skirt so that it will stand tubbing without being reduced to a shapeless mass.

The problem is one that has caused laughter and a great deal of worry, and after laboring all during the quiet season they think they have at last solved the riddle. This is the way they secure the flare in vogue and which is the cause of all their troubles, for no handwork in the world could manage a circular flounce so that it would look like anything after it had gone through the usual process of cleansing.

The skirts are made of several gored cut on the straight, and then the whole skirt is laid in plaits running up and down and fastened, about to the knees, so that the desired flare is acquired, and yet there are no folds and seams on the cross to sag and pull.

Nearly all the linen and canvas skirts may be made after this fashion, for it has been found to be thoroughly satisfactory.

ASTHMA Mr. J. C. Wilson, Nanaimo, B. C., writes: "For years I

FOR YEARS had asthma so bad I could not breathe. I tried many remedies and doctors without relief. Four bottles of Dr. Cassell's Compound completely cured me." Look for The Griffiths & Macpherson Co.'s name on every bottle. It's the sure cure. The U. & M. Co., Limited, 121 Church St., Toronto, and all Druggists.

The greatest diving feat ever achieved was in moving the cargo of the ship Cape Horn, wrecked off the coast of South America, when a diver named Hooper made seven descents to a depth of 201 feet, remaining at one time 42 minutes under the water. An authority states that the greatest depth to which a man has been known to descend does not exceed 210 feet, which is equivalent to a pressure of 69 1/2 lbs. per square inch.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, rheumatism, cloudy, thick and highly colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

The masses of Valencia, Spain, are the first organization in that country to successfully strike for an eight-hour day.

The Polynesian Islands are scattered over 1,000,000 square miles of sea, but comprise altogether only 170,000 square miles of land.

Aden, on the Suez canal, does a large business in the export of salt secured by evaporating sea water.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagar's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy.

Sharp Attack of Lumbago.

Know what Lumbago is? Pain catches you right in the small of the back, makes stooping over or rising up excruciating agony.

Wrong kidney action is the cause of the trouble, and if you let Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets set the kidneys working right you'll be quickly cured.

Here is some evidence:

Mr. James A. Searle, the well and favorably known book and shoe merchant of Newrich, Ont., made this statement: "During a recent sharp attack of Lumbago, in which the pain was extremely severe, I took a bottle of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. They took the pain out of my back so quickly, and so fast as I can see made a cure that is so permanent that I consider them unequalled for this most prevalent and painful affliction. I am only too pleased to recommend them to other people who may be suffering as I was."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50c. a box, at all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Ziss Fitcher Co., Toronto, Ont.

HISTORY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

WAS INSTITUTED FORTY-SIX YEARS AGO

First Two Crosses Were Worn by Naval Men—An Army Chaplain Decorated.

It is forty-six years since the Victoria Cross was instituted by royal warrant by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, "as a reward for conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy," and it is understood that it was designed by no less a personage than the late Prince Consort himself. It is made from bronze which once formed part of some Russian guns captured during the Crimean war, and although it is intrinsically worth about 44s., still it is the distinction "par excellence" of our army and navy, and at a recent sale of medals one realized £127, or nearly seven thousand times its actual value.

The winning of it carries with it an annuity of £20, which may be increased to £50, payable quarterly, to all except officers, but including those who have risen from the ranks.

First Two V. C.'s.

It is strange to have to narrate that the first two V. C.'s were both won nearly eighteen months before the institution of the decoration, and they were both won by naval officers—the present Rear-Admirals Bythesse and Lucas—in the Baltic Sea on September 10th, 1854. During the Crimean war 111 crosses and two clasps were awarded, and it should be explained that a clasp which is equal to a cross, is awarded to any one already holding a cross for a fresh act of bravery, and each clasp carries with it an additional annuity of £5.

The largest number of crosses awarded for any one campaign was for the suppression of the Indian mutiny, for which no less than 182 were granted to officers and men. Altogether, forty-four crosses have been gained by the Royal Navy and Marines, three falling to the share of the latter. Fifteen crosses were given in the New Zealand campaign, a like number in the Afghan campaign of 1878-1880, whilst twenty-nine were awarded during the Zulu and South African war of 1879-1881.

The Roll of Heroes.

The total number of crosses awarded from its institution up to the commencement of the South African war in 1899 was 462, the numbers being—commissioned officers, 222; of whom twenty were surgeons, 235 soldiers and sailors (thirteen of whom were awarded commissions in addition to the decoration), three civilians, and one army chaplain.

An analysis of these awards shows that the navy has gained forty-one crosses, the marines have gained three, cavalrymen forty-four, artillerymen forty, the Royal Engineers twenty-six and guardsmen twelve. Regiments of the line, from the Brigades of Grenade to the Rifle Brigade, share 214 crosses amongst them, two of these having been gained by men of color in the West Indian regiments in 1866 and 1892. The Commissariat Corps have gained one V. C., and medical officers and men not included with regiments five. Up to the present fifty-nine crosses have been granted for the present South African campaign, and a noteworthy feature is that during the campaign the two battalions of the Gordon Highlanders have won no fewer than six of them. One of the winners, Captain Younger, was killed in action, as was also Lieutenant Dick-Cumyng, who won the Victoria Cross in 1879.

Brothers in Valor.

In view of the fact that the Victoria Cross is only awarded for conspicuous gallantry, it is a most remarkable fact that there are two pairs of brothers who have gained it. The four soldiers in question are all noted for their services—they have rendered to their country, and are General Sir Charles Gough, General Sir Hugh Gough, Major-General Euston Sartorius and Major-General Reginald Sartorius. Another peculiar feature is that all four officers are now generals, whilst still another strange coincidence is that both the first-named officers gained their crosses during the Indian mutiny, within a few months of each other, and the two latter—one in Ashanti in 1874, the other in Afghanistan in 1879. The crosses were by General Sir Hugh Gough has three clasps, each representing a separate act of gallantry, so that he has won the decoration no fewer than four times.

A fresh record in the history of the Victoria Cross was made when Earl Roberts's son, the late Lieutenant Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, gained the medal, and only the third instance of two V. C.'s in one family.

As has been said before, only one clergyman has won the V. C., and he is the Rev. J. W. Adams, whose deed at Killa Khazi, in Afghanistan, on December 11th, 1879, set the world talking, for he saved the lives of two Lancashire men who were unhorsed in deep water, under heavy fire.

Sergeant W. J. Gordon, of the West India Regiment, is one of the two colored men who won the cross, and he gained it in 1892, when, although he himself had just been shot through the lungs, he returned in the face of a terrible fire to save his wounded officer.

The Present War.

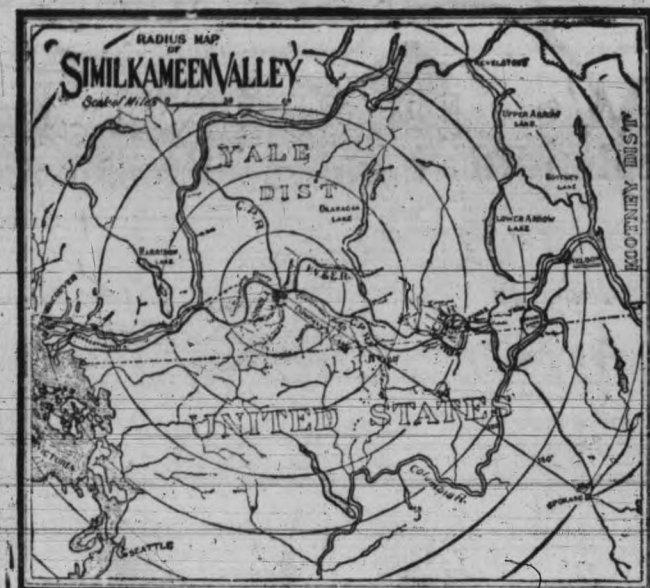
The histories attending the winning of the cross in the present South African war would fill a volume, but one instance is worthy of particular mention, namely, that of Capt. E. R. Towse, late of the Gordon Highlanders, who gained the cross for his attempt to rescue a brother officer at Magerfontein on December 11th, 1899. He gained it again on April 30th, 1900, at Mount Thaba, when with twelve men he charged and defeated 150 Boers. It was

\$10.00 FOR \$1.00

In one year is a fair profit. Buy Similkameen Valley Coal Company's shares and make

\$90.00 FOR \$2.50

Was the profit made in four years in Crow's Nest Coal shares.



The map shows the location of the Company's coal land and their city of wonder, progress and prosperity. ASHNOLA: water power, timber limits and electric light. Stock holders participate in the profits of all of the above mentioned. Estimated assets of the Company are now \$1,250,000. The ASHNOLA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Toronto, is also establishing its western office and pay roll at ASHNOLA. ASHNOLA STEELER, LIMITED, now an assured fact, with a capitalization of \$2,000,000, will not only erect a smelter with a 5,000-ton daily capacity, but will also make ASHNOLA its head office, which means a pay roll of three gigantic incorporations for ASHNOLA. These facts make it possible for the Similkameen Valley Coal Company's shares to advance to at least \$25.00 within the next year. These shares are now being offered by our official brokers at \$1.00, on call of 10 cents per month, with non-forfeiture clause, which means you get shares for the cash you pay into the Company in any event. For further information and prospectus, apply to THE SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY COAL COMPANY, Limited, head office, Nelson, B. C., or J. E. CHURCH, Victoria, B. C.

IN PROBATE.

Estate of A. B. Gray, Deceased.

Take notice that probate of the will of the late Alexander Blair Gray has been granted to Edward Albert Greaves, sole executor. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1902. After that date the executor will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have received notice.

Dated 13th March, 1902.
CLEAVE & CREASE,
17 Post Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Executor.

ALL CLAIMS.

DR. SHIP

Macdiarmid

All claims against the above vessel must be forwarded to the office of the undersigned on or before noon on Monday, March 24th, 1902.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

STR. B. BOSCHOWITZ

Will sail on Friday, March 21st, at 8 p.m., for Port Simpson and way ports. On all shipments for places without wharves or owners to receive same, such freight must be prepaid. Office, 26 Broad street.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that John Mitchell, butcher, is not authorized to sell a sorrel horse, for mare belonging to me, at present in his possession.

THOS. POTTER,
Lion Brewery Saloon.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor, in Council, for approval of the plans and site of a wharf proposed to be erected on and opposite to the south half of section one, range eleven, in Chemainus District, Province of British Columbia, which plans, together with a description of said site, have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., for the Levee Mount Sicker-Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Resident Liability (owners of said site).

W. W. BERRIDGE,
Secretary.
Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 20th day of January, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to S. White of the license now held by us to sell spirits, wines and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Commercial hotel, situate at the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, in the City of Victoria. Dated this 13th day of March, 1902.

S. WHITE,
M. H. MCABE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next session for a transfer to M. H. McCabe of the license now held by us for the sale of wines and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Wilson Hotel, situate at No. 94 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. Dated this 13th day of March, 1902.

S. WHITE,
M. H. MCABE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next session for a transfer to M. H. McCabe of the license now held by us for the sale of wines and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Wilson Hotel, situate at No. 94 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. Dated this 13th day of March, 1902.

S. WHITE,
M. H. MCABE.

on this occasion that he was shot through both eyes, being completely blinded, and when he received his cross from the hands of our late Queen he was led up to her chair by his wife. One of the most pathetic incidents of Queen Victoria's funeral was to be seen in St. James's Park, where he stood to listen to the last passing of his Queen, and his wife, when he told the exact minute when the gun carriage was carried him, so that he might offer his last salute, brought tears to many eyes.

So far the various colonial regiments have gained eleven V. C.'s during the war, of which four have gone to Canadian and three to Australian or Tasmanian regiments—Glasgow, Weekly Record.

TENDERS.

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received for the following, viz.: Twenty-four suits of Police (Clothing and 12 Uniform Overcoats).

Tenders to furnish samples of serge and worsted for lining the uniforms. All tenders must be delivered not later than 3 p.m. on Monday, the 24th inst., at the office of the undersigned, where also specifications can be seen.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 17, 1902.

Teams for Sprinkler.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, March 24th, at 3 p.m., for one or two pairs of horses of sufficient strength to draw the street sprinkler or sprinklers when and where required. The parties tendering must state their rate per hour for each pair of horses; they will be required to furnish horses, harness and driver for each team; provide feed for horses and keep them shod. The corporation will furnish water, water and whiffletree. The work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria.

The parties will be required to enter into an agreement with the corporation and to furnish satisfactory bonds to the amount of \$500 for the due performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 17, 1902.

COAL WANTED.

TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Monday, the 24th inst., for 175 tons of coal, more or less, as required, delivered in sacks or lumps to the City Hall, Police Barracks, Fire Department, House of the Aged and Infirm, and Isolation Hospital. All to be weighed on market scales.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for Corporation.

City Hall, March 17th, 1902.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling house on Hartley street will be received up to noon Wednesday, March 20th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect.

NOTICE.

Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next ensuing session thereof by and on behalf of the "Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company" for an Act extending the time fixed by Section 4 of the Act of said Parliament, 61 Victoria, Chapter 88, for the completion and putting in operation of the Railway of the Company.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1901.
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS

AND INVENTIONS. Searches of the Records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.

ROWLAND BRITAIN,
Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney,
Bank of B.N.A. Building, Vancouver.

S. S. HAZELTON

Will Leave Port Eslington

For Hazelton.

And way landings on the Skeena River on or about April 22nd. Regular trips will be made at frequent intervals thereafter.

Close connection with mail steamers from Victoria and Vancouver.

For rates of passage and freight apply to R. P. BIRCH & CO., LTD., Agents.



MANICOME PASTEL CLOTH MONTRE

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



A NOVEL BEAR HUNT

BY PARKER NEWTON.

Away on the shores of the Georgian bay is a fine old place where live the Steadman boys. This same Georgian bay, dotted with its myriad islands, its blue waters turned to a glorious glassy sea, was one winter day the scene of the strangest hunting that ever was done. Larry and Fritz Steadman are lively and happy lads, bred all their lives to shoot and fish and to enjoy all the fine opportunities for winter sports, in which their northern home is so rich. They spent the late autumn days preparing for the days to come. There are skates to be sharpened, hobs to be shod, snow shoes to be fitted with new strings and toboggans to be put in order. The year of our story, however, the minds and hands of the boys were occupied with a far more ambitious undertaking than anything they had ever attempted. It was no less than the building of an iceboat. The boys had always wanted an iceboat, and having secured a set of plans from a book on winter sports, they set to work with such industry that ere long the "scud" was ready for active service.

The boys' father had contributed a set of sails and the boat was a thing of beauty. The original plans had been improved upon by flooring over the space from the tiller to the mast, making one large cockpit, so that four passengers could be comfortably carried. With the first good ice a trial trip was run out to Snake Island and back, a distance of four miles, in less than six minutes. The boys were then, indeed, proud of their work, and even the old stagers who had laughed at a boat being built "out of a book" had to concede that the Scud was a flyer. The Steadman's iceboat was rather a fine one. It was fitted up with a great store and plenty of big chairs, and when the boys gathered their sisters there with a group of their friends for luncheon and a skating party it was very cozy and jolly. This was exactly what was planned, for on the day of which I am going to tell you a large party had been invited for the skating and some feasting, with a good luncheon afterwards. Fritz had gone down to the boathouse to see that a good fire was built and to get the iceboat in perfect condition. This was the Scud's first introduction to many of their friends, and he wanted to be sure that she was ready with her "company manners."

Fritz was working over the boat, getting everything ready at hand, when, chancing to glance up, he saw a black object moving over the ice about a mile from shore. At first he thought it must

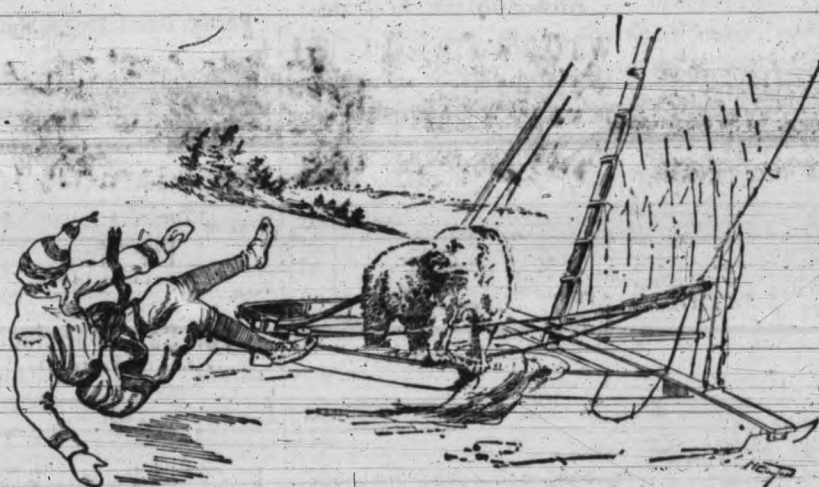
be an Indian looking for a place to fish through the ice, but it was too large for an Indian. Then a thought came to him and caused his heart to give a tremendous thump. He rushed into the boathouse and got the field glasses and took one look. It was a bear. Fritz was wild; he had never had a shot at a bear and here was a glorious opportunity. He made plans quickly. He would take the "scud" and, single-handed, secure the bear. How surprised dear old Larry would be—Larry, who was two years older than he and who prided

ing the beast, who had raised his head, gazing in evident surprise at this glo white winged bird which was swooping upon him.

Fritz took up his gun to slip in the cartridges, when he made a discovery that terrified him and upset all his plans. In his haste he had taken a shotgun instead of a rifle. For a moment he was inclined to run away, but only for a moment; then his courage returned. Why not use the sharp point of the runner of the Scud for a weapon? With the force at which he was running it ought to strike a paralyzing blow, and then, if the bear was only stunned, he could be dispatched with the heavy tiller. This was apparently the only thing to do, so he sped on. When the boat was but a few feet away from the bear the animal suddenly stood up on his hind feet and uttered a savage growl. Thus it was that instead of striking old Bruin in the head, as Fritz had planned, the windward runner board, between the

gazed at the incoming boat through the field glass. Then he shouted, "Get into the boathouse everybody! Quick! There's a bear on the Scud!" There was a grand rush for the shelter of the boathouse. Larry groaning as he went, "Oh, what has become of Fritz?" He looked hastily at the gun rack, and saw that the rifle was still in place. He loaded it quickly, and, calling to the other boys to watch from the boathouse, he hurried back down the shore. The Scud was coming straight for him only a few hundred feet from the boathouse. Larry stood ready with his teeth set and his face pale—Fritz should at last be avenged!

There was a grinding sound over the rough ice, a bump and a crash on some small rocks at the shore edge, the main-sail came down with a run and there was a hopeless tangle for a moment of boat and bear. Then out crept Bruin, looking dazed and troubled. He had but a short time for trouble, however, for a bullet from Larry's rifle settled him con-



FRITZ WAS THROWN SPRAWLING ON THE ICE.

himself upon being the better shot. But Larry had never killed a bear. Fritz seized a gun from the rack, crammed some cartridges into the pocket of his jacket and hurried back to the "scud." To hoist the sails, make the halyards fast and clear the sheet took but a moment. Fritz fairly trembled with excitement as he put the tiller on the rudder head, turned the rudder straight, pushed the boat out onto the smooth ice and jumped aboard. The great sail filled and away flew the "scud." The wind was nearly straight in shore, so that Fritz had to run out and then come down toward his game. As the boat flew over the ice Fritz hastily planned his campaign. He was rapidly near-

runner and the mast, struck him in the legs and tumbled him head foremost into the cockpit of the iceboat. Fortunately the shock had thrown Fritz sprawling 20 feet away on the ice. The tiller now being free, the Scud came about and filled away at a rattling pace for the shore.

The bear was terrified into inactivity by the speed at which he was carried. Did ever iceboat have such a passenger? Fritz sat up on the ice, where he had fallen, and stared after his retreating boat. Meanwhile, on shore Larry and his party had come to the boathouse, and discovered that Fritz and the boat had vanished. Just then some one exclaimed, "Here comes Fritz now!" Larry

clusively, and the great bear dropped on the ice where he stood. Meanwhile some of the party had discovered Fritz trudging home. He soon reached them, and joined the party standing about gazing at the dead bear.

Presently some one said: "The poor old Scud is pretty badly wrecked."

"Yes," said Larry, "but we did get the bear."

"Humph," laughed Fritz, "you wouldn't have got him if I hadn't shipped in shore for you."

And they all agreed that it was the most novel bear hunt they had ever heard of.

CHEEPS: A MONKEY FIREMAN.

BY FLORENCE A. EVANS.

Such forlorn little creatures as both the boy and the monkey were! And as for the organ, it was only by the strongest exercise of one's imagination that one could have discovered the faintest resemblance to music in the wheezy squeaks given forth by that antiquated instrument. The snow was falling heavily and business was bad. Joe, the small organ grinder, had been turning the crank since early morning, while Cheeps, the monkey, had danced and held out his bedraggled red cap for pennies until he was tired, but, though the day was now nearing its close, only three cents had rewarded their efforts.

So, painfully, for his hands were numb and swollen with the cold, he began to dance and make his queer little bows to no one in particular. And as the cracked tones of the organ floated out on the air a golden-haired little child, attended by a foreign-looking nursemaid, appeared at a second-story window, which they presently opened to drop some small change, which the monkey lost no time in collecting.

To his great delight Joe saw that he would now have enough money to allay his father's wrath, and, grinning his thanks, after making Cheeps repeatedly shoo his cap, he was just shouldering the heavy organ to begin the weary march down town when a terrible thing happened. There was a sudden cry from the basement, a muffled explosion and, in an instant, as it seemed, the entire first floor of the house was a raging sea of flames. A man passing on the other side of the street ran to the corner and turned in an alarm, and then a crowd began to gather while waiting for the engines, which, perhaps on account of the storm, seemed as though they would never arrive. Joe stood there with the rest, his heart filled with a terrible dread. The fire was spreading rapidly and a very few moments' delay would mean a complete and awful death to the lonely child and the nurse. Who had taken pity on him on a stormy night, and stained his cap, but there was still no sign of the engines. Flores were now showing through the window next to where the nurse and her charge, pale and terrified, were looking out on the helpless crowd

below. Could nothing be done to save them?

The rope attached to Cheeps's collar was a new one and long enough to reach from the window to the ground. To be sure, it was not a thick one; still, neither the nurse nor the child was heavy; he would make the monkey take help to them. On the house next to the doomed one, and quite close to the window where the woman and child stood, was a lightning rod, and before the crowd could guess what was going on, Cheeps, at the bidding of his master, had climbed up this, leaped across the intervening space to the windowsill and stood beside the nurse. She hastily unfastened his collar as the quickest way of getting the rope, and then, at Joe's call, the monkey returned as he had come, while the woman, making fast the rope, which stood the strain nobly, first lowered the child to safety and then slid down herself, just as the flames shot through the window where she had stood but an instant before.

Just then, for this had all happened in a much shorter time than it takes to tell, the engines came jangling around the corner, but the house was plainly doomed, and the firemen devoted their efforts largely to preventing the spread of the fire to the neighboring buildings. And while the crowd was still watching the blaze a cab came up the avenue at a gallop and a handsomely dressed woman sprang out and caught in her arms the golden-haired child whom the monkey had helped to rescue. Many eager tongues told her the tale of how he had been saved, and Joe and Cheeps, who had been trying to slink away unobserved in the excitement, were pushed forward to be overwhelmed with thanks by the relieved mother.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the boy and the monkey never went back to the cruel man of whom they stood in such dread. Mrs. Bowen, the mother of the rescued child, saw to that. Joe was sent to a boarding school, where he received a good education and grew up to be a credit to his native city, while Cheeps was, for the remainder of his life, an honored member and pet of the Bowen household.

A Candle Light Merry-Go-Round.

Now, boys and girls, here is the prettiest merry-go-round you ever saw, and you will all think so yourselves after you have made one, unless I am very much mistaken. Just imagine it, too! This merry-go-round is made entirely of paper, with the exception of the two upper disks, or floors, which are of thin cardboard.

The lighted candles make it go round, and you will all be surprised how quickly it does go round. To most of you it will be news that a flat piece of paper will float upon water for an almost indefinite period, and a surprise, too, to learn that it will carry an astonishing amount of weight while afloat. For the fun of it place a piece of writing paper in a dish of water and just see how much it will carry.

By careful distribution of the weight I have placed on a single sheet of floating writing paper a table knife and fork, a small pair of scissors, a large wooden spoon, besides a number of 1-cent pieces! It hardly seems possible, does it? But try it for yourselves and see.

As for this merry-go-round, when it is set by a pan of water, and in a darkened room, a prettier sight you never saw. Why, the picture does not begin to do justice to it. Now all try and see what you can do.

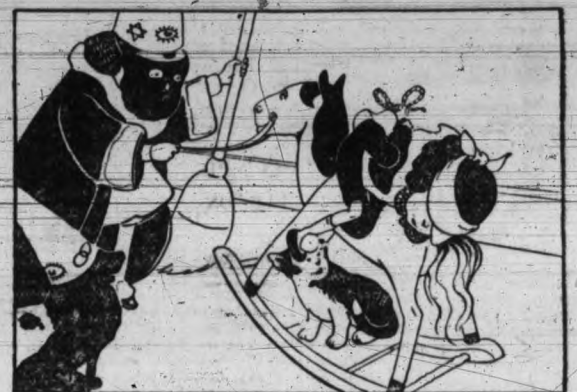
Cut out a disk of writing paper, any size you please, and fasten to this, in an upright position, four narrow columns of rolled writing paper with sealing wax. These columns should be carefully rolled and fastened with sealing wax. Now cut out two light cardboard disks—very stiff wrapping paper will answer—for the second and third floors. Place one disk on top of first set of columns, fasten it with sealing wax, and on top of this set four more paper columns exactly in position as shown in picture. On top of this set another disk, and on top of this again a paper wheel, which should be made as follows: Whittle out a delicate stick about six inches in length, then cut out two small sticks about four inches in length and fasten these crosswise on top of the longer stick; now slip over these cross sticks square pieces of writing paper at angles as shown in illustration. After this fasten the whole in an upright position in exact center of top disk.

Cut out four more delicate sticks, attach these in horizontal positions to disk on second story—see picture—and slip over ends of these triangular pieces of paper at angle as shown in picture. Now place candles in position under these four pieces of projecting papers, and also two candles on top; under the wheel, but before placing candles in position set your merry-go-round very carefully into a pan of water.

Light the candles, turn out all other lights in the room, and you will have a merry-go-round which will please and delight you.

By varying the angle of the papers' projection, beyond the second story and the papers on the wheel you will be enabled to make the merry-go-round travel faster or slower, as you may wish.

THE TWO LITTLE DOOLITTLES.



TOMMY IS A CANDIDATE.

TO JOIN A LODGE OF NOTE.

THEY PESTER HIM AND BOTH-ER HIM.

AND KIDNAP HIM ON A GOAT.

HE GETS A HUNDRED PASS-WORDS,

AND A GRIP AND SECRETS, TOO,

AND THEN THEY MAKE HIM TREAT THE CROWD,

WHEN CHEE-MONY'S THROUGH.

ENSURED A THING IN MYSTERY AND IT ASSUMES A GRACE,

WHEN, IF THE TRUTH BE REALLY TOLD, IT'S FAIRLY COMMONPLACE.

—BY S. T. STERN.

THE JUMPER, OR, SINGLE RUNNER SLED.



DIAGRAM OF THE JUMPER.

The jumper is far ahead of the ordinary sled for sport. It requires but little practice to balance one's self, and is much easier to steer and manage.

For the runner get a piece of oak, ash, or even pine (which is not so good), about two and half inches square and five feet long. Put one end in boiling water, or if this is inconvenient, saturate cloth with hot water and place on the stick about 18 inches from the end. This can be left on for about half an hour, keeping the rags saturated with boiling water. Then place the boiled end of the stick under some solid body, and with a piece of plank as a fulcrum, near down on the other end. This must be done slowly, pouring hot water on the end to keep it pliable. When enough curve is obtained, secure the stick in its bent position, and leave over night, or 24 hours is better.

About 18 inches from the straight end, you must mortise the seat standard. An oblong hole, one by four inches, will be about right. This should be neatly cut in your stick, first by boring holes with a bit, and then chisel neatly to the exact measurement. The standard should be of spruce, hemlock or pine, two by four inches square, 18 inches in height. Cut

one end to fit the hole in your runner, which can extend clear through. The board for the seat should be of oak, seven-eighths of an inch thick, eight inches wide and 12 inches long. This can be screwed to the top of the standard with three two-inch screws.

The runner should have fastened to the bottom a strip of iron 5 feet long, 3 inches wide and 1-16 of an inch thick. Buy this at a blacksmith's and have him bore and countersink six 1-4 inch holes, 10 inches apart. Fasten the iron to your wooden runner with one-inch screws. The seat must be braced fore and aft, either by iron or wooden braces. If of iron, have the blacksmith make them of 1-2 inch round iron, and fasten with 1-inch screws, same as in drawing. The jumper may then be painted or varnished (waterproof varnish), according to the taste of the owner.

Practice riding on a small hill at first, and do not try jumping until you are able to balance perfectly while in motion by touching the snow lightly with either foot.

Jumps over a log imbedded in the snow are intensely exciting.

Distances of 20 feet, after one is in practice, may be easily cleared at one hand.



THERE WAS A HOPELESS TANGLE OF BEAR AND BOAT.

